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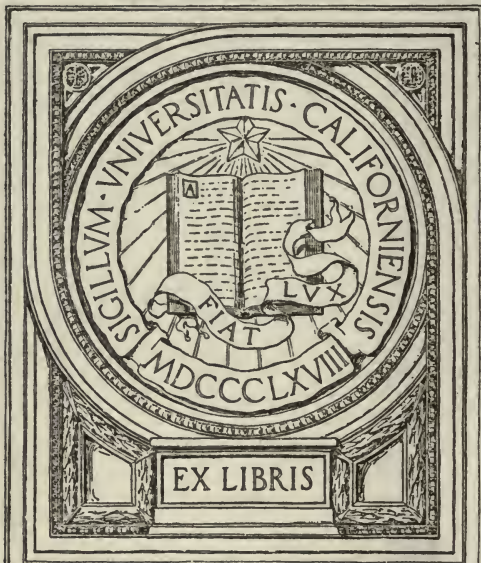
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THE
ADVANCED
WORD-BUILDER

A. J. BEITZEL, A. M.

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THE
ADVANCED
WORD-BUILDER.
A SPELLING-BOOK

DESIGNED FOR USE IN

GRAMMAR AND HIGH-SCHOOL GRADES, ACADEMIES,
AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

CONTAINING SYSTEMATIC AND PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN
WORD-BUILDING, WORD-ANALYSIS, DEFINING,
AND COMPOSITION.

BY

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TO THE
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SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE want of a complete system of phonetics and the numerous exceptions to the rules for spelling make English orthography one of the most difficult tasks of school-life. Correct spelling must be learned through the exercise of sight, hearing, memory, and the understanding. The sense-impressions of the forms, the names, and the order of the letters of a word, made through the eye and the ear, should be firm and absolutely correct. The details and unity of a picture are most easily remembered by association, and the same law is applicable to letters and words. Both oral and written spelling should be employed, and so varied as to avoid monotony. In either case the pupil should be taught to think both of the names and the forms of the letters, as well as of their order.

The following points as to method are left to the teacher to arrange and combine as his judgment dictates:

The Study of the Lesson.—1. Look carefully at a word until its form is fixed in the mind. 2. Turn the eyes from the book; recall in imagination the form of the word; write the word upon the tablet. 3. Compare the written word with the printed word, and thereby verify it. 4. Think or ascertain what its meaning is, and use it in a sentence.

Syllabication.—Syllabication should be a feature of every recitation. In oral spelling the syllables should be pronounced in their order as spelled, and the entire word pronounced when

the final syllable has been spelled. In written spelling a small space should be left between the syllables or a hyphen should be inserted.

Phonic Analysis.—A word is analyzed phonically by giving the sounds of the letters which compose it. This exercise develops distinct articulation, and therefore leads to correct pronunciation.

Pronouncing Exercises.—Pupils should frequently be required to take turns in dictating words to be written by the other members of the class. The teacher should stand as critic, and permit no mispronounced words to pass without correction.

Word-building and Word-analysis.—The formation of derivatives from English primitives by joining prefixes or suffixes, and the reverse of this process, are valuable drills in spelling, besides giving a knowledge of the meaning of words.

Etymology.—The author hopes that the systematic analysis of the structure of Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek derivatives may be well adapted to exercise the analytic faculty of the pupil and to stimulate to further literary effort.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

Orthography is that branch of study which treats of the forms, sounds, and combinations of letters.

An **Alphabet** is a series of letters which form the elements of written language, and represent the simplest sounds of spoken language. These simple sounds are called *elementary* sounds.

The word *alphabet* is derived from the names of the first two letters, *alpha* and *beta*, of the Greek alphabet.

The English alphabet is imperfect, since it does not have a separate character for each distinct sound.

The letters of the alphabet are divided into **vowels** and **consonants**.

The vowels are **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, and sometimes **w** and **y**. As a vowel, **w** is equivalent to **u**, and **y** to **i**.

The consonants are the remaining letters of the alphabet, with **w** and **y** when not used as vowels.

A **vowel** is a letter representing a *full* and *free* sound of the human voice. Vocal sounds are produced by the vibration of the vocal cords set in motion by the breath.

A **consonant** is a letter representing a sound modified by the

organs of speech. The organs of speech are the *lips*, the *teeth*, the *tongue*, the *palate*, and the *pharynx*. The literal meaning of the term consonant is *sounding with*, and it is applied to these letters because they are rarely used in words without having a vowel joined to them in the same syllable. Their sounds, however, may be uttered separately.

Cognates are letters whose sounds are produced by the same organs in the same manner; thus, *b* is a cognate of *p*; *f* of *v*, etc. It should be noted, however, that one is always an undertone and the other a whisper.

Equivalents are letters having the same sound; as *i* and *y* in *wire* and *lyre*.

A **silent letter** is one which forms a part of a written word, but is not sounded in pronunciation.

A **diphthong** is the union of two vowels to represent one sound. The diphthongs are *oi* and *ou*; *oy* and *ow* are their equivalents.

A **digraph** is the union of two vowels, one of which is silent; as *ai* in *fail*, *ea* in *heat*, *ei* in *rein*. The union of two consonants representing but one sound is also called a digraph; as *sh* in *shape*, *ch* in *chat*, *ph* in *phrase*.

A **triphthong** is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as *eau* in *beau*. The union of three vowels or three consonants is sometime called a **trigraph**.

The English alphabet contains twenty-six letters. These letters represent about forty-three elementary sounds. The elementary sounds are divided into *vocals*, *sub-vocals*, and *aspirates*.

A **vocal** is an impulse of pure tone. Vowels are represented by the vowels.

A **sub-vocal** is an impulse of tone, modified by the organs of speech.

An **aspirate** is an impulse of breath, modified by the organs of speech. Sub-vocals and aspirates are represented by the consonants.

The characters used to mark the different sounds of letters are called **diacritical marks**.

VOWEL MARKINGS.

The macron,	—	, as in	āte, ēve.
“ breve,	˘	“	băt, fõx.
“ dot,	•	“	ask, was.
“ diaeresis,	¨	“	ärm, all.
“ circumflex,	ˆ	“	fāre, thêre.
“ wave or tilde,	˜	“	fīr, tērm.

CONSONANT MARKINGS.

The bar,	—	, as in	gēt, līk.
“ dot,	•	“	gēm, ġin.
“ cedilla,	¸	“	çell, hiç.
“ suspended bar,	⌞	“	exīst.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

DIACRITICAL MARKS AS USED IN WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

VOCALS.

ā, as in	āle.	ō, as in	ōld.
â, “	câre.	ô, “	ôrb.
ǎ, “	ǎm.	ǒ, “	ǒdd.
ära, “	ärm.	ũ, “	ũse.
â, “	ask.	ȳ, “	ȳde.
ä, “	all.	ȳ, “	full.
ē, “	ēve.	ŭ, “	ŭp.
ě, “	běd.	û, “	ûrn.
ê, “	hêr.	ōō, “	fōōd.
ī, “	īce.	ōō, “	fōōt.
ÿ, “	ÿll.	oi, “	oil.

ou, as in out.

VOCAL EQUIVALENTS.

a = ǒ, as in	what.	o = ōō, as in	who.
e = ā, “	prey.	o = ȳ, “	wolf.
ê = â, “	thêre.	ô = ŭ, “	sôn.
ew = ũ, “	dew.	ow = ou, “	owl.
ew = ȳ, “	brew.	oy = oi, “	boy.
ee = ē, “	feet.	ȳ = ī, “	fly.
ī = ē, “	pique.	ÿ = ĩ, “	hÿmn.
ī = ē, “	bird.	ÿ = ī, “	myrrh.

SUBVOCALS.

b, <i>as in</i>	bid.	r, <i>as in</i>	rug.
d, "	did.	v, "	vote.
g, "	gun.	w, "	win.
j, "	jet.	y, "	yet.
l, "	let.	z, "	gaze.
m, "	met.	z, "	azure.
n, "	nag.	ng, "	long.
th, <i>as in</i> those.			

SUBVOCAL EQUIVALENTS.

ġ = j, <i>as in</i>	ġem.	ŋ = ng, <i>as in</i>	bank.
dġ = j, "	edġe.	ʒ = z "	hiʒ.
x = gz, <i>as in</i> exert.			

ASPIRATES.

f, <i>as in</i>	fame.	t, <i>as in</i>	time.
h, "	home.	ch, "	child.
k, "	king.	sh, "	shine.
p, "	play.	th, "	theme.
s, "	sky.	wh, "	when.

ASPIRATE EQUIVALENTS.

e = k, <i>as in</i>	eape.	çh = sh, <i>as in</i>	çhaise.
ç = s, "	çell.	gh = f, "	laugh.
x = ks, "	wax.	gh = k, "	hough.
x = z, "	xebec.	ph = f, "	phrase.
ch = k, "	chasm.	qu = kw, "	queen.

WORDS AND SYLLABLES.

A **word** is a letter or a combination of letters used to express an idea.

A **syllable** is a letter or a combination of letters uttered by a single impulse of the voice.

Syllabication is the process of dividing words into syllables.

Words are classified into—

(1) Monosyllables, Dissyllables, Trisyllables, and Polysyllables.

A **monosyllable** is a word of one syllable; as, *charm*.

A **dissyllable** is a word of two syllables; as, *charm-ing*.

A **trisyllable** is a word of three syllables; as, *charm-ing-ly*.

A **polysyllable** is a word of four or more syllables; as, *beau-ti-ful-ly*.

(2) Simple words and Compound words.

A **simple word** is a single word; as, *horse*, *driv'er*.

A **compound word** is one formed by uniting two or more simple words; as, *cash-book*, *man-of-war*.

(3) Primitive words and Derivative words.

A **primitive word** is a root-word in the language. A root-word is an original word expressing but a single idea; as, *do*, *bright*, *sing*.

A **derivative word** is a modified root-word; as, *solve*, *absolve*; *love*, *lovely*.

Derivatives are formed from primitive or root-words in three principal ways:

(1) By the use of a **Prefix**.

(2) By the use of a **Suffix**.

(3) By a change in the root itself; as, *sell*, *sold*; *work*, *wrought*

A **prefix** is a significant syllable or word placed before a root to modify its meaning ; as, do, *undo* ; grieve, *aggrieve*.

A **suffix** is a syllable or word placed after a root to modify its meaning ; as, bright, *brightness* ; child, *childhood*.

Not all suffixes are significant in themselves. The verb *to affix* means to join either a prefix or a suffix to a root-word.

Spelling is the process of writing or naming the letters of a word in their proper order.

Accent is a greater force of tone used in pronouncing some particular syllable of a word, to distinguish it from other syllables. Accent is indicated by the mark ['] placed above and to the right of a syllable ; thus, *ta'ble*, *de sign'*.

Phonic Analysis is giving expression to the vocal properties of the letters and combinations of letters forming a word, and indicating the silent letters. Phonic analysis is the foundation of all distinct articulation and correct pronunciation.

All the words belonging to a language are called its **vocabulary**. The vocabulary of the English language embraces nearly 100,000 words. Shakespeare, whose vocabulary is larger than that of any other English writer, used about 15,000 words. From 3000 to 4000 words answer for the practical purposes of life.

BOOK SECOND.

THE
ADVANCED
WORD-BUILDER.

SECTION I.

Lesson 1.

Method.—Require the class to sound each significant vowel and point out those that are silent, before spelling the words of the lesson.

bāse	bäck	fête	běnt	tăct
case	clan	mête	help	gāze
gale	dram	mere	next	hěmp
gave	flat	sere	shed	neck
male	plat	theme	sped	wrăp
wane	swam	scene	wept	schême

Lesson 2.

Method.—Copy the sentences before going to recitation; write them upon the blackboard from dictation; use capital letters and punctuation marks properly; mark the long and the short sounds of the vowels not silent; state the meaning of the principal words.

The ape in the cage is in a rage.
The man has a pan of sand in his hand.
Has the man a band on his hat?
Am I late? May I skate on the dam?
Take my slate and lay it on the desk.
Hang my cape and my cap on the peg.
Did he state that he was too late?
The sage is old and gray.

Lesson 3.

Method.—Require the class to point out the silent vowels and sound those not silent, before spelling the words of the lesson.

fäst	hård	call	håre	vērb
gasp	harm	hall	mare	herb
hasp	farm	fall	fare	verse
waft	part	malt	stare	jerk
grasp	star	halt	share	nerve
class	scar	balk	flare	terse

Lesson 4.

Method.—See Lesson 2.

The grass on the lawn is tall. Do not set a snare to catch the hare. Put the graft on the branch. Can you tell what a graft is? Set the class chant the verse. The nag has a warm stall in the park.

Lesson 5.

Method.—See Lesson 1.

bite	list	fīrm	mīss	stēm
dice	fist	skirt	sink	sect
bind	grit	thirst	fife	tense
time	slim	squirm	mite	tānk
tire	silk	squirt	wēld	gang
wild	hiss	flirt	yelp	fact

Lesson 6.

Method.—See Lesson 1.

bōne	fōnd	pūre	tŭsk	worm
cone	mock	tune	suck	pump
dome	spot	tube	shut	wore
rose	frog	dupe	snug	clog
roll	plod	cute	buzz	toss
rove	crop	flume	lump	stun

Lesson 7.

Method.—Follow the fōrm in Lesson 1. Observe that the vowels are used in combination as proper and improper diphthongs.

soil	thou	sāil	dēar	dēad
join	oust	tail	fear	head
void	sour	raid	leap	lead
foil	found	gain	ream	bread
broil	pound	lain	seam	dread
point	scout	main	wean	sweat

Lesson 8.

Method.—Follow the form in Lesson 2. Mark only the vowels sounded in the digraphs.

Let us take a stroll into the grove. In that clump of shrubs, we can pluck wild plums. Do you see that mound to the south? I hear a voice near that point. Our guest has both health and wealth. Bread is the staff of life, but we must earn it by hard work. The warm sun makes the grain sprout.

Lesson 9.

Method.—Same as in Lesson 1.

haul	lâir	fiënd	earth	criēs
daub	chair	field	learn	dries
laud	stair	grief	search	flies
taut	glair	grieve	heard	tries
fraud	wear	shriek	hearse	sieve
taught	square	thieve	pearl	height

Lesson 10.

Method.—Same as in previous lesson.

rōad	glūe	gäunt	pēep	spoon
loam	true	haunt	week	proof
moan	yoŭng	jaunt	free	moose
moat	rough	launch	glee	spool
float	tough	haunch	knee	groom
throat	slough	craunch	creed	roost

Lesson 11.

Method.—See Lesson 7.

The fire on the hearth burns bright. The gaunt dog lies by the warm fire. Do not taunt him. Hear the owl hoot in the wood. Launch the ship at noon. Will the ship float? The hoarse winds will blow through its sails, and the rough waves will toss it a-bout. The thrush will haunt and sing, and hide her nest in the boughs with green leaves dressed.

Lesson 12.

Method.—Sound the single consonants and the consonant digrapns; point out those that are silent; use the marks necessary to indicate the proper sounds of both vowels and consonants.

rage	balm	brass	sledge	brick
brace	calf	chance	strength	wring
blade	wrath	glance	spice	pitch
knack	stalk	qualm	quire	throne
manse	dwarf	helm	might	scope
wrack	wharf	delve	knight	droll

Lesson 13.

Method.—Same as in the previous lesson.

lose	budge	choice	wealth	guess
prove	slouch	caught	built	coarse
lunch	trout	pause	guise	course
crush	voice	beard	thyme	brute
womb	feign	wreath	myth	knew
pouch	weight	style	bruise	tongue

Lesson 14.

Method.—Same as in the previous lesson.

scorch	scourge	eighth	sponge	blouse
heart	smirch	league	gourd	scarf
naught	pierce	sheath	sauce	quench
spruce	breadth	siege	lodge	steak
though	quoit	myrrh	hedge	yeast
scribe	freight	source	whole	whine

Lesson 15.

Method.—Write the following words upon the blackboard from dictation, and opposite each its plural. See that pupils first understand the idea of plurality.

Rule.—*The letter s is generally added to nouns in the singular, to form the plural, when it does not form an additional syllable in pronunciation.*

slave	skull	trough	queen	knoll
block	spout	vault	creek	crown
clove	snail	storm	curb	guard
drop	skein	knave	youth	shawl

Lesson 16.

Method.—Write the following plurals from dictation, and write the singular opposite its plural.

flutes	swamps	shields	plagues	cloths
wounds	yachts	pleas	sprains	prongs
scows	heights	realms	sleighs	shoes
chews	themes	swarms	ducts	screens

Lesson 17.

Method.—Write the following words from dictation, and opposite each its plural.

Rule.—*Nouns ending in a sound that does not blend with the sound of s, form the plural by adding es to the singular.*

branch	crash	fox	slash	bunch
church	wish	lass	hitch	mesh
patch	dish	mass	latch	dress

Lesson 18.

SENTENCE-MAKING—RULES.

1. Begin every sentence with a capital letter.
2. Write I and O in capitals when they are used as words.
3. Begin proper nouns and proper adjectives with capitals.
4. Close a declarative or an imperative sentence with a period.
5. Close an interrogative sentence with an interrogation point.
6. Close a sentence expressing strong feeling with an exclamation point.

Method.—Use each of the following words as the basis of a written sentence, and require pupils to cite and put into practice the rules of capitalization and punctuation involved in each.

joke	crows	smile	arch	scowl
steal	Rhine	breeze	Ruth	pique
wing	whoop	soup	March	laugh

Lesson 19.

wield	sēethe	deign	wright	swath
sēine	whēeze	neigh	writhe	sward
priēst	knēad	eight	write	gnärl
liēge	crēase	reign	wrēтч	czar
siēge	biēr	gāuge	scent	stanch
piēce	gauze	sword	tempt	quake
tiērce	clause	horde	dredge	whale
knēel	squaw	ghost	wrench	wrung

Lesson 20.

FOR DICTATION.

Remark.—Long words are not always necessary to strength of style in composition. The following stanza is made up of words of one syllable.

Think not that strength lies in the big round word,
 Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak.
 To whom can this be true who once has heard
 The cry for help, the tongue that all men speak,
 When want, or fear, or woe is in the throat,
 So that each word gasped out is like a shriek
 Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange, wild note
 Sung by some fay or fiend? There is a strength
 Which dies if stretched too far or spun too fine;
 Which has more height than breadth, more depth than length.
 Let but this force of thought and speech be mine,
 And he that will may take the sleek, fat phrase,
 Which glows, but burns not, though it beam and shine;
 Light, but no heat,—a flash, but not a blaze.

—*Alexander.*

Lesson 21.

ă'cre	ăb'bôt	ăr'mor	ăl'der
a gue	ac rid	arch er	calk er
cam bric	ad verse	charg er	al ways
chang ing	ag ile	car bine	cal dron
rang ing	frag ile	car mine	pal sy
change ling	an arch	car tridge	war fare
blast ing	cast ing	chaff y	vast ly

Lesson 22.

WORD-ANALYSIS.

Pupils should be required to give the syllabic and phonic analysis of a sufficient number of words throughout the book to give them a thorough knowledge of the elements of words.

Method.—The word *cape* is a monosyllable. *C* is an aspirate, equivalent of *k*; hence, a consonant. *A* is a vocal, having the long sound; hence, a vowel. *P* is an aspirate; hence, a consonant. *E* is a vowel, but silent in the *spoken* word. [Here the pupil will utter the oral elements and pronounce the word.] *Œ-ā-p-cape*.

The word *sachem* is a dissyllable, accented on the first syllable. *S* is an aspirate; hence, a consonant. *A* is a vocal, having the long sound; hence a vowel. *Ch* is an aspirate digraph; hence, composed of consonants. *E* is a vocal, having the short sound; hence, a vowel. *M* is a sub-vocal; hence, a consonant. *S-a-sa-ch-e-m-chem-sa'chem*.

thank	dan'ger	chap'el	skill'ful
shall	an vil	sti pend	lone some
flock	bal lad	fish er	schol ar

Lesson 23.

bëg'gar	bëck'on	hërds'man	mîl'ler
fet ter	bed fast	mer maid	fit ting
fes ter	bel fry	nerve less	lit ter
ledg er	cher ub	bî valve	knit ting
med dle	gen tile	di verse	shin gle
set tle	meth od	vi and	min gle
driv en	smî ten	sît ting	mîs sive

Lesson 24.

pō'ny	lōn'ger	do'ing	gā'ble
co ny	lock et	los ing	dām age
cō lon	mock ing	mov ing	dār ling
dole ful	chron ic	prov ing	fall ing
fore man	frol ic	bo som	stār ing
lo cust	log ic	move ment	mas tiff
no ble	mod el	moon light	pass port

Lesson 25.

WORD-ANALYSIS—SYLLABIC AND PHONIC.

Method.—The word *atheist* is a trisyllable, accented on the first syllable. *A* is a vocal, having the long sound; hence, a vowel. *Th* is an aspirate digraph; hence, composed of consonants. *E* is a vocal, having the long sound; hence, a vowel. *I* is a vocal, having the short sound; hence, a vowel. *S* is an aspirate; hence, a consonant. *T* is an aspirate; hence, a consonant.—A—th—e—the—i—s—t—ist—*a'the ist.*

a'gen cy	här'bin ger	fals'i ty	rē'cent ly
ăb'ro gate	mas sive ness	dār ing ly	dēs ti tute

Lesson 26.

hā'zi ness	ăn'i mal	är'ti fice	dē'i ty
knav er y	as pi rate	art ful ly	re gen cy
la zi ness	apt i tude	car di nal	e qua bly
ma ni ac	par a ble	har mon ize	e go tist
pa gan ism	nav i gate	mar tyr dom	ve he ment
ra di ate	tax a ble	mar ket ing	ve hi cle

Lesson 27.

came, <i>did come.</i>	crag, <i>a steep, rugged rock.</i>
dame, <i>mistress of a family or school.</i>	dash, <i>a printed mark; to rush or to throw violently.</i>
lane, <i>a narrow passage or roadway.</i>	flag, <i>to grow feeble; a flat paving-stone; a banner.</i>
nave, <i>hub of a wheel; body of a church.</i>	glad, <i>pleased; delighted.</i>
pave, <i>to lay a brick or stone walk; to prepare the way.</i>	grab, <i>a sudden grasp; to seize suddenly.</i>
sane, <i>of sound mind.</i>	hang, <i>to suspend; to droop.</i>
tame, <i>subject to man; to domesticate.</i>	lamp, <i>a vessel to hold inflammable liquids for making light.</i>
vane, <i>a contrivance to show the direction of the wind.</i>	lash, <i>a mixture; to crush by beating or pressure.</i>
vase, <i>a vessel used for various purposes.</i>	pain, <i>a pain.</i>
wane, <i>to diminish; failure.</i>	sang, <i>did sing.</i>
waste, <i>to destroy; to expend prodigally; desert.</i>	sham, <i>a false show; to cheat; to trick.</i>
wave, <i>to signal; a swell of water.</i>	tack, <i>to fasten slightly; to change the course of a ship.</i>

Lesson 28.

bard, <i>a poet; an ancient Celtic minstrel.</i>	calk, <i>to close crevices; a toe- or heel-piece on a horse's shoe.</i>
barn, <i>a store-house for hay and grain; a stable.</i>	gall, <i>the bitter liquid in the gall-bladder; malignity.</i>
card, <i>a piece of pasteboard; a published note.</i>	pall, <i>a mantle; a black cloth to cover the dead.</i>
dart, <i>a pointed weapon; to start swiftly.</i>	salt, <i>chloride of sodium; to season food with salt.</i>
garb, <i>clothing; fashion of dress.</i>	tall, <i>high in stature.</i>
hard, <i>not easily penetrated; severe; oppressive.</i>	talk, <i>conversation; to converse.</i>
hark, <i>to listen; a call to listen.</i>	want, <i>lack of necessities; to wish for.</i>
harp, <i>a musical instrument.</i>	ward, <i>a division; to defend.</i>
harsh, <i>rough to the senses or the sensibilities.</i>	warp, <i>to twist out of shape; the long threads in a web.</i>
mart, <i>a market; a place of trade.</i>	walk, <i>to move by steps; gait.</i>
palm, <i>inner part of the hand; a kind of tree.</i>	waltz, <i>a whirling dance by two persons; to waltz.</i>
spar, <i>a mineral; a mast: to box.</i>	wart, <i>a small excrescence on the skin.</i>

Lesson 29.

belt, *a band or girdle; to encircle.*

cent, *a copper coin.*

deck, *upper floor of a ship; to cover.*

fell, *cruel, savage; to cause to fall.*

held, *did hold.*

help, *assistance; to aid; to assist.*

lend, *to grant for use; to loan.*

left, *side opposite to the right; did leave.*

melt, *to liquefy by heat; to soften by kindly influence.*

mink, *an animal allied to the weasel.*

nest, *home of birds and animals; a collection.*

pelt, *skin of an animal with the hair on; to strike with missiles.*

went, *did go.*

herb, *an annual plant.*

germ, *origin; first principle.*

herd, *a collection of beasts; to form into a herd.*

jerk, *a sudden pull; to twitch; to pull suddenly.*

merge, *to immerse; to sink.*

nerve, *a white fibre connecting body and brain; physical and moral force.*

pert, *free; forward; bold.*

serge, *light twilled woolen goods.*

serve, *to work for; to attend at meals.*

term, *a period of time; propositions; conditions.*

terse, *elegantly concise or compact.*

verse, *a line of poetry; a division of composition.*

Lesson 30.

bide, *to dwell.*

bite, *the wound made by teeth; to seize with the teeth.*

cite, *to summon; to quote or repeat.*

dine, *to take dinner; to entertain at dinner.*

file, *a line of persons; a steel instrument.*

fine, *excellent; to impose a pecuniary penalty.*

hire, *pay for the use of anything; to let; to procure.*

life, *state of existence; manner of living.*

line, *a string; a mark; to mark with lines.*

mile, *a distance of 320 rods.*

nigh, *near; nearly.*

pile, *a heap; a pillar; to form a heap.*

bill, *beak of a fowl; a statement of a purchase.*

fill, *to make full; to occupy; to hold.*

gill, *the fourth of a pint.*

hilt, *handle of a cutting instrument.*

lisp, *to give s the sound of th; to speak faintly.*

mint, *an aromatic plant; a place where money is coined.*

nick, *a notch; to cut in notches.*

pill, *a globule of medicine; anything nauseous.*

shin, *forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee.*

wick, *a cotton cord to draw up the oil in a lamp.*

wisp, *a small bundle of hay or straw; a little broom.*

Lesson 31.

câ'ble	ăb'sent	ärt'ful	al'ways
că ter	ac id	bar ley	all spice
case ment	ad der	cart age	bal dric
cham ber	ad dle	char coal	fal cön
chast en	ad verb	dark est	halt ing
da tive	bat tle	far ther	pal try
fa tal	cab in	far thing	swarm ing
fa vot	dal ly	gar den	thral dom

Lesson 32.

bé'ing	dé'i ty	běd'ding	běg'gar y
de ist	de vi ous	bed lam	brev i ty
de mon	e go tist	bed stead	cel er y
e dict	me di al	fel on	cen ti pede
fe line	me di ate	fel low	dec i mate
gen ius (jĕn'yus)	me te or	fet id	ded i cate
le gend	me ni al	gen tle	del e gate
le ver	se cre cy	hel met	del i cate

Lesson 33.

bĭb'li cal	bĭl'let	fĭg'ur ing	fĭg'ure
bit ter ly	big ot	fil a ment	fil ter
cit a del	cin der	fil i gree	fit ting
cit i zen	cis tern	fin ish er	giv ing
dif fer ent	chis el	hin der ing	hing ing
dif fi dent	dim ple	id i om	hiss ing
dil i gent	dit to	id i ot	hit ting
div i dend	fid dle	ig no rance	ink y

Lesson 34.

Word-Analysis.—Syllabic—Phonic—Accented Syllable.

be lâte'	a bâte'ment	a dăpt'	no tâ'tion
be take	de base ment	at tack	o ra tion
de bate	com pla cent	ca bal	o va tion
di late	en gage ment	de camp	plan ta tion
en rage	im pa tient	en trap	per sua sion
im pale	in va sion	gi raffe	pro ba tion
in nate	oc ca sion	in fract	re la tion
mis place	ne ga tion	mo rass	sen sa tion.

Lesson 35.

Dictation.—Every line of poetry begins with a capital letter. When we use the exact language of another, we should enclose it in quotation marks [“ ”].

“ My country! 't is of thee,
 Sweet land of liberty,
 Of thee I sing;
 Land where my fathers died;
 Land of the pilgrim's pride;
 From every mountain-side
 Let freedom ring.”

Lesson 36.

ba zăr'	re call'	a bět'	a vēr'
de bar	ba salt	a dept	con fer
dis card	a slant	be fel	con verge
de part	un clasp	be set	de fer
pla card	un mask	de press	dis perse
re charge	sur pass	de fend	di verge
re tard	dis mast	e rect	in ert
un bar	re pass	ex pense	in vert

Lesson 37.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

Methods.—Add *s* to the first two columns; *es* to the remaining two columns.

so'lo	bra'vo	ěch'o	po tā'to
ha lo	grot to	hē ro	to mā to
ty ro	quar to	car go	mu lāt to
can to	ěm'bry o	vē to	in nu en do
cam e o	por ti co	mot to	tor nā do
fo'li o	stī lēt'to	nē gro	vol cā no
oc ta'vo	port fō'li o	dōm'i no	des'per ā'do
pi a no	vir'tu ō'so	cāl i co	man'i fēs'to

Lesson 38.

bōlt, a strong iron pin; to fasten with a bolt.	bōnd, that which binds; a legal writing under seal.
cope, to contend, especially on equal terms.	clot, anything clotted; coagulation.
core, heart or inner part of anything.	dock, a criminal's place in court; to cut off.
gore, thick blood; to pierce.	flog, to beat with a rod or whip.
lore, knowledge; learning.	loss, anything lost; waste.
hove, did heave; lifted up.	plot, piece of ground; plan; to contrive.
hope, something looked for; to expect.	shot, leaden globules; p. p. of shoot.
toll, a tax or fee; to sound a bell slowly.	shock, sudden agitation of the nervous system; a blow.

Lesson 39.

büst, upper part of human body; a statue of same.	blüff, a high, steep bank; to deter from doing by fright.
cuff, a blow with the open hand; fold at end of sleeve.	blush, redness of the face; to redden in the face, as from a sense of shame.
gull, a sea-fowl; to trick; to cheat.	blunt, dull; abrupt in speech; to dull.
lull, quiet after agitation; to soothe.	cluck, to call as a brooding hen.
muff, a roll of furs for receiving the hands.	flung, did fling.
muss, a confused struggle.	pulse, beating of the arteries; seeds of plants.
rung, p. p. of ring; a round in a ladder.	scull, a boat; a short oar; to row.
sung, p. p. of sing.	truss, a mechanical appliance for her- nia · framed timbers.

Lesson 40.

CONTRACTIONS.

A contraction is a word shortened, or two words united into one, by the omission of a letter or letters from the word or words forming the contraction.

An apostrophe ['] must always be placed where the omission occurs.

Contractions are permissible in poetry and conversational composition. In the former, they are used to meet the requirements of rhythm.

Pupils should have frequent practice in writing these forms from dictation.

a'n't	= am not.	he'll	= he will.
ar'n't	= are not.	he's	= he is.
can't	= can not.	here's	= here is.
couldn't	= could not,	I'd	= I had, or I would.
didn't	= did not.	I'll	= I will.
doesn't	= does not.	I'm	= I am.
don't	= do not.	isn't	= is not.
e'en	= e'ven.	let's	= let us.
e'er	= ev'er.	ma'am	= mad'am.
hadn't	= had not.	ne'er	= nev'er.
hasn't	= has not.	o'er	= o'ver.
he'd	= he had, or he would.	sha'n't	= shall not.

Lesson 41.

shouldn't	= should not.	'twere	= it were.
ta'en	= taken.	'twill	= it will.
there's	= there is.	'twould	= it would.
they'd	= they had, they would.	we'd	= we had, or we would.
they'll	= they will.	we're	= we were.
they're	= they are.	we've	= we have.
they've	= they have.	won't	= will not.
tho'	= though.	wouldn't	= would not.
thro'	= through.	you'd	= you had, or you would.
'tis	= it is.	you'll	= you will.
t'other	= the other.	you're	= you are.
'twas	= it was.	you've	= you have.

Lesson 42.

FORMATION OF PLURAL.

Rule.—In nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, add *s*; as *alley*, *alleys*.

fray	ēs'say	mon'ey	dis play'
play	re lay	monk ey	for'ay
tray	med ley	jock ey	chim ney
spray	val ley	jour ney	Tues day
ab'bey	vol ley	tur key	at tor'ney
de lay'	pul ley	sur vey	hōl'i day

Lesson 43.

Rule.—To form the plural of nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* and add *es*; as *army*, *armies*.

āl'ly	beau ty	ā'gen cy	ēn'e my
du ty	bod y	ār'ter y	īn ju ry
ed dy	fāir y	cāv i ty	gāl ler y
fu ry	pan try	cōl o ny	bāt ter y
ju ry	shan ty	fāc to ry	rōb ber y
po ny	sto ry	hīs to ry	vīc to ry

Lesson 44.

Rule.—Nouns ending in *f*, *ff*, and *fe* are made plural either by adding *s* or changing *f* or *fe* into *v* and adding *es*.

Add *s*.

be lief'	roof
chief	scarf
dwarf	staff (military)
grief	strife
fife	mis'chief
proof	sher iff

Change *f*, *ff*, or *fe* to *v* and add *es*.

beef	loaf
cālf	knīfe
ēlf	sēlf
hālf	staff (stick)
leaf	wharf
life	wolf

Lesson 45.

cow'er	down'fall	foot'ing	be hoove'
dow er	down y	foot pad	buf foon
low er	dow ry	foot path	car toon
row dy	fowl er	foot step	doub loon
row el	prow ess	good ly	fes toon
tow el	scowl ing	hood wink	hal loo
towns man	trow sers	wolf ish	pla toon
vow ing	drow sy	wood ed	pon toon

Lesson 46.

boil'er	bound'ing	a droit'	an nounce
boil ing	bounc ing	a void	as tound
coil ing	bound less	dis joint	es pouse
coin age	count er	ex ploit	ex pound
foi'ble	count less	de spoil	re count
hoi den	found ed	em broil	re doubt
moist ure	found er	pur loin	re dound
oint ment	mount ain	sub join	un sound

Lesson 47.

al li'ance	dis ci'ple	re fine'ment	pro vīd'ed
as sign ment	en tice ment	re cit al	pro vi so
Al might y	en liv en	re pris al	sur viv or
com pil er	en ti tle	re quire'ment	un mind ful
con sign ment	in cite ment	re viv al	un tir ing
de ci pher	in dict ment	sur pris ing	un qui et
de sir ous	re li ance	sur viv al	un time ly

Lesson 48.

DICTATION—POSSESSIVES.

Rule I.—An apostrophe ['] and the letter *s* must be added to a name denoting but one object when possession is intended, except when too many hissing sounds come together; as *bird, bird's*.

boy	king dom	Eng land	Miss Brown
girl	em ploy er	Ger man y	Mr. King
teach'er	em per or	dis trict	General Meade
schol'ar	la bor er	en gin eer	man-of-war
treas ur er	fish er man	gen er al	President Carnot

EXCEPTIONS: *Moses' law, Xerxes' army, for conscience' sake, etc.*

Lesson 49.

Rule II.—An apostrophe ['] and the letter *s* must be added to a name not ending in *s*, when it denotes more than one object.

men	men's	oxen	oxen's
women	women's	brothers-in-law	brothers-in-law's
children	children's	men-of-war	men-of-war's
sales-men	sales-men's	poets-laureate	poets-laureate's
sales-women	sales-women's	states-men	states-men's
court-martial	courts-martial's	aids-de-camp	aids-de-camp's

Lesson 50.

Rule III.—Plural nouns ending in *s* require the apostrophe ['] only; as *birds'.*

classes	calicoes	buoys	Jews
sentries	tomatoes	shelves	editors
monarchs	husbands	misses	prophets
chiefs	wives	negroes	factories
loaves	echoes	doctors	industries

Lesson 51.

bound, <i>limit; a leap; to limit.</i>	dray, <i>a low cart.</i>
fount, <i>a spring of water; an artificial jet.</i>	fray, <i>a contest; a fret in cloth.</i>
ground, <i>earth; to instruct in elements.</i>	gray, <i>hoary; mixed with white and black.</i>
grouse, <i>a game bird.</i>	pray, <i>to ask earnestly; to entreat.</i>
hound, <i>a variety of hunting dog; to pursue.</i>	slay, <i>to kill.</i>
hour, <i>sixty minutes; a fixed time.</i>	stay, <i>to remain; to stop; a prop.</i>
house, <i>a dwelling.</i>	sway, <i>to wield; to influence; authority.</i>
mound, <i>a bank of earth.</i>	braid, <i>a cord formed by weaving; to plat.</i>
mount, <i>a mountain; to get upon; to climb.</i>	frail, <i>weak; flimsy.</i>
scour, <i>to clean by hard rubbing; to pass over swiftly.</i>	paint, <i>coloring-matter; to color.</i>
shroud, <i>a garment for the dead.</i>	train, <i>a line of cars; to discipline.</i>
stout, <i>strong; vigorous.</i>	stray, <i>to wander.</i>
stove, <i>heating or warming apparatus.</i>	streak, <i>a stripe; to form streaks.</i>
	stream, <i>a current of fluid.</i>
	strew, <i>to scatter.</i>

Lesson 52.

cause, <i>that which produces an effect.</i>	cease, <i>to stop; to quit.</i>
clause, <i>a part of a sentence.</i>	cleave, <i>to cling to; to split.</i>
fault, <i>error; defect; weakness.</i>	creak, <i>to make a grating sound.</i>
naught, <i>nothing.</i>	cream, <i>the oily substance that gathers on milk.</i>
taught, <i>did teach.</i>	dream, <i>thoughts of a person while sleeping; to dream.</i>
brawn, <i>muscular strength.</i>	drear, <i>dismal; gloomy.</i>
drawn, <i>per. part. of draw.</i>	gleam, <i>a ray of light; to shine.</i>
thaw, <i>to melt; to soften.</i>	heave, <i>to lift; alternating movements upward and downward.</i>
yawn, <i>to gape.</i>	heaves, <i>a disease of the lungs, in horses.</i>
bleach, <i>to whiten.</i>	league, <i>a union; a compact.</i>
breach, <i>a chasm; a break.</i>	sheath, <i>a case for a sword; a covering.</i>
cheat, <i>one who cheats; to defraud.</i>	weave, <i>intermixing threads to form cloth.</i>
chief, <i>highest in office or rank.</i>	
chink, <i>a crack; to jingle.</i>	
chintz, <i>flowered cotton goods.</i>	
choir, <i>a company of singers.</i>	

Lesson 53.

hēath, a flowering plant.
peace, quiet; tranquillity; repose.
cheer, gayety; mirth; applause.
cheese, curd of milk, pressed.
fleece, the wool of a sheep; to rob.
fleet, a squadron of ships.
green, verdant; not ripe; a grassy plot.
leech, a blood-sucker; a doctor of medicine.
sheen, brightness; splendor.
sheer, pure; simple; mere.
sleek, smooth; glossy; to make smooth.
spleen, a gland; anger: melancholy.
hēalth, soundness of body, mind, or soul.

threat, expressed intention to inflict punishment or injury.
wealth, large possessions of money, goods, or land.
stealth, a secret procedure.
dearth, scarcity; want; poverty.
guile, craft; cunning; duplicity.
sleight, an artful trick; dexterity.
build, to construct; to erect upon a foundation.
guild, an association.
glow, to shine with intense heat; intense earnestness.
stow, to fill by packing closely.
bourn, a limit; goal; a rivulet.
bout, a contest; trial.

Lesson 54.

hoard, anything stored; to store.
loath, odious; unwilling; reluctant.
mould, a fungus growth; to shape.
mourn, to express grief or sorrow.
shoal, a sand-bar; a multitude of fish.
growth, process of growing; product of growth.
brew, to boil; to prepare from malt.
crew, a company; seamen belonging to a vessel.
drew, did draw.
crude, in a natural state; immature.
cruise, to sail back and forth in the sea.
group, a cluster; an assemblage: to form a group.
grouse, a game bird.
gruff, stern in voice, etc.

lien, a legal claim; a charge on property for debt.
wand, a small stick; a rod.
squat, to crouch; to settle on land without title.
guide, to lead or direct; to train; one who directs.
scourge, a lash or whip; to whip; to afflict.
style, a pillar; manner of doing.
seize, to grasp; to occupy by force.
sieve, a screen; to separate the fine from the coarse.
yearn, to desire; to long for.
churl, a rustic; an ill-bred man.
lurch, to roll suddenly to one side.
draught, to draw; a current of air; that which draws.

Lesson 55.

Observe which syllable has the accent.

gri māce'	se cēde'	as pērse'	con trīve'
in ane	re vere	im merse	de prive
es trange	as sēss	per verse	in cline
dis pāch	as cend	sub serve	sub lime
dis band	ex tend	ac quire	a brīdge
re fract	con sent	a stride	ex tinct
un bār	con tent	as crite	in fringe
pre cēde	in vert	com bine	re scind

Lesson 56.

a shōre'	ab sölve'	ad dūce'	con dōle'
a tone	a dopt	a buse	in close
con voke	a long	con fuse	un lock
dis close	be troth	con sume	in duce
ex port	de coct	de mure	ma nure
im port	en sconce	de nude	pre sume
pa role	em boss	ex cuse	suf fuse
ver bose	e volve	ex ude	tra duce

Lesson 57.

Locate the accent.

ā'pex	āl'um	bār'ber	fāl'con (faw')
base ness	ar id	bar ter	swarm ing
cra zy	ax le	carv er	talk ing
gla zier	bal ance	gua no (gwā)	thral dom
grate ful	bal lot	har ness	war like
fla grant	bap tism	jar gon	war rior
hate ful	can non	mar ten	ward robe
na val	clan gor	mar tin	wharf age

Lesson 58.

cō'gen cy	cō'balt	glō'ri fy	mōlt'en
co pi ous	co coa	ho sier y	mop ish
fo li age	co ny	jok ing ly	mo tive
fo li o	do nor	jo vi al	no ble
for ci ble	do tage	no ti fy	no bly
for ci bly	gā ry	o a sis	no tice
glo ri ous	ho ly	o di ous	no tion
glow ing ly	lo cal	o di um	o nyx

Lesson 59.

bōb'bin	bōt'a ny	cōn'flict	con'fi dence
bod y	bod i ly	con gress	con fi dent
bod kin	cog i tate	con sul	con gru ous
cob bler	cog ni zant	con tract	con ju gate
cob web	col o nize	con tour	con se crate
col lar	col o ny	dodg ing	con sti tute
col lege	com bat ant	for est	con su late
con duct	com ic al	fore head	con tra ry

Lesson 60.

cū'cum ber	dū'ty	dū'ti ful	fū'sion
cu mu late	dur ance	fu gi tive	fu tile
cu po la	hu mid	fu mi gate	lu cre
cu ti cle	hu mor	fu ner al	su et
du bí ous	huge ly	fu ri ous	tu mid
du pli cate	ju ry	fu si ble	tune ful
du ra ble	lu na	hu me rus	tu nic
du te ous	lu nar	hu mor ous	u nit

Lesson 61.

bück'et	büt'ter fly	cür rant	cür'rent ly
bump er	but ter nut	cur rent	cus to dy
bun gle	but ter y	cut ter	cus to mer
but ter	bux om ly	duc at	cus pi dal
cud gel	cul mi nate	dump ing	cus pi date
cup board (küb)	cul pa ble	dump ling	cus pi dör
cus tard	cul ti vate	dun geon	dul ci mer
cus tom	cur ren cy	fun nel	drudg er y

Lesson 62.

bul'le tin	bull'ock	bound'a ry	bound'en
bul let-proof	bul wark	boun te ous	boun ty
bull y ing	bull nose	boun ti ful	coun ty
bull ion ist	cuck oo	coun te nance	fount ain
bul rush es	full age	coun ter feit	gout y
butch er y	full er	coun ter mand	hound ing
bush i ness	ful ly	fount ain-head	loud ness
sug ar y	put ting	mount ain ous	mouth ful

Lesson 63.

broil'er	bois'ter ous	dow'a ger	chow der
broil ing	hoi den ish	dow el-joint	crowd ed
loi ter	hoist ing-jack	dow el-pin	down right
join er	loi ter er	fowl ing-piece	down ward
joint er	loi ter ing	how itz er	mow er
noi some	moi e ty	pow er ful	row dy
point er	nois i ness	pow er less	vow ing
spoil er	poi son ing	pow der-horn	vow er

Lesson 64.

ai = ā.

bail'iff	main'te nance	main'stay	main tain'
bait ing	stain less ly	paint er	re frain
cai tiff	tai lor ess	paint ing	re main
dai ly	tai lor ing	rain y	re tain
gai ly	taint less ly	tai lor	up braid
gain say	trait or ous	vain ly	re tail
hail stone	saint li ness	wain scot	cur tail
jail er	wail ing ly	waist coat	pro claim

Lesson 65.

au = a.

as sault'ing	aud'it	ap plau'sive	fault'y
ap plaud ing	Au gust	ex haust ing	gaud y
de fault er	au tumn	ex haust ive	lau rel
de fraud ing	bau ble	de bauch er	haul ing
hy draul ics	caus tic	de bauch ing	pau per
in cau tious	cause way	de fault ing	plaud it
ma raud er	fau cet	de fraud er	slaugh ter
ex haust ed	maud lin	ma raud ing	vault er

Lesson 66.

ea = ē; ea = ē.

bea'ver	eat'a ble	cleans'ing	clean'li ness
bleat ing	fear ful ly	death less	feath er y
cheat ing	fear less ly	heath er	jeal ous y
clean ness	fea si ble	leav en	peas ant ry
clear er	hea then ish	peas ant	pleas ant ly
cleav er	peace a ble	pheas ant	treach er y
drear y	peace ful ly	read y	treas ur er
ea glet	wear i ness	zeal ot	treas ur y

Lesson 67.

 $\bar{y} = \bar{i}$; $\bar{y} = i$.

fry'ing	cy'a nide	cym'bal	crys'tal lize
fly ing	cy clo graph	gym nast	cyl in der
hy brid	cy clo style	hym nal	hyp o crite
hy dra	dý nas ty	mys tic	myr i ad
hy son	hy a cinth	sym bol	mys ti cal
shy ness	hy dro gen	syn od	pyr a mid
ty ing	type-found er	sys tem	phys ic al
ty ler	type-met al	tym pan	typ ic al

Lesson 68.

Equivalentents of \bar{u} ; $\bar{o} = \bar{u}$.

a new'	beau'te ous	bom'bast	col'an der
re new	beau ti ful	cov er	cov er let
re view	eu cha rist	cov et	con jur er
a dieu	eu lo gist	love ly	com pa ny
en sue	eu lo gy	ov en	con sta ble
pur sue	eu lo gize	mon grel	cov e nant
sub due	eu pho ny	ton nage	cov et ous
ven due	pleu ri sy	south ern	sov er eign

Lesson 69.

blā'zon	shâr'er	bī'ble	bo'som
case ment	scarce ly	di et	move ment
clăp board	mast less	gĭm let	sum mon
fan cy	rafts man	king dom	sum mit
hărts horn	ē ven	pōr trait	joint ing
large ly	le gion	whol ly	clois ter
walk ing	wel fare	ōs trich	joy ful
wal rus	pref ace	prov ince	boy ish

Lesson 70.

DICTIONARY EXERCISE.

"All day the low-hung clouds have dropt
 Their garner'd fullness down;
 All day that soft, gray mist hath wrapt
 Hill, valley, grove, and town.
 There hath not been a sound to-day
 To break the calm of nature;
 Nor motion, I might almost say,
 Of life, or living creature;
 Of waving bough, or warbling bird,
 Or cattle faintly lowing;
 I could have half believed I heard
 The leaves and blossoms growing."

Lesson 71.

Synonyms.—Study across the page.

a bil'i ty	=	ca pac'i ty	=	fac'ul ty	=	tal'ent
ab jure'	=	re cant'	=	re tract'	=	re voke'
a bol'ish	=	ab'ro gate	=	re peal'	=	re voke'
a bom'i na ble	=	de test'a ble	=	ex'e cra ble	=	o'di ous
a bove'	=	o'ver	=	up on'	=	be yond'
a bridge'	=	con tract'	=	cur tail'	=	short'en
ab solve'	=	ac quit'	=	clear	=	ex on'er ate
ab'sti nent	=	ab ste'mi ous	=	so'ber	=	tem'per ate
ab surd'	=	ir ra'tion al	=	fool'ish	=	pre pos'ter ous
ac cel'er ate	=	hast'en	=	ex'pe dite	=	dis patch'

Lesson 72.

a bäck', <i>backward.</i>	ab'di cate, <i>to give up right or claim to.</i>
ab'a cus, <i>a numeral frame.</i>	ab dō'men, <i>upper part of the belly.</i>
a bān'don, <i>to give up wholly and finally.</i>	ab dōm'i nal, <i>pertaining to the abdomen.</i>
a bāse', <i>to cast down.</i>	ab dūct', <i>to take by stealth or unlawful force.</i>
a bāse'ment, <i>act of abasing.</i>	ab dūc'tion, <i>carrying away a person by fraud, stealth, or force.</i>
a bāsh', <i>to destroy one's self-possession.</i>	ab dūc'tor, <i>one guilty of abduction.</i>
a bāte, <i>to reduce; to decrease.</i>	ab ěr'rance, <i>deviation from right.</i>
a bāte'ment, <i>act of abating.</i>	ab er ra'tion, <i>wandering from right or from nature.</i>
ab'bess, <i>governess of a nunnery.</i>	a bēt', <i>to incite by encouragement, or aid.</i>
ab'bey, <i>residence of monks or nuns.</i>	a bey'ance, <i>held in suspension.</i>
ab'bot, <i>head of a society of monks.</i>	ab hor', <i>to regard with horror or extreme dislike.</i>
ab brē'vi ate, <i>to bring within less space.</i>	
ab brē'vi a tion, <i>form after contraction or omission.</i>	
ab'di cant, <i>one who abdicates.</i>	

Lesson 73.

a bide', <i>to continue in a place; to bear patiently.</i>	a bōl'ish ment, <i>act of abolishing.</i>
a bil'i ty, <i>power to act; efficiency.</i>	ab o li'tion, <i>a doing away with finally.</i>
ab'ject, <i>sunk to a low condition.</i>	a bōm'i na ble, <i>odious in the highest degree.</i>
ab jūre, <i>to renounce solemnly.</i>	a bōm'i nate, <i>to hate in the highest degree.</i>
a blāze, <i>on fire; highly excited.</i>	a bom i nā'tion, <i>strong aversion; an object of hatred.</i>
ā'ble, <i>having ability or efficiency.</i>	ab o rig'i nal, <i>primitive; an original inhabitant.</i>
ab lū'tion, <i>act of cleansing or washing.</i>	a bor'tive, <i>failing in its effects.</i>
ab ne gā'tion, <i>denial and renunciation.</i>	a bound', <i>to be in great plenty.</i>
ab norm'al, <i>contrary to rule; irregular.</i>	ab rāde, <i>to rub or wear off.</i>
a bōard, <i>on a vessel or vehicle.</i>	ab rā'sion, <i>a rubbing off; substance worn off.</i>
a bōde, <i>state or place of residence.</i>	a brēast, <i>side by side.</i>
a bōl'ish, <i>to do away with finally.</i>	

Lesson 74.

Note how many syllables, and locate the primary accent.

ā'mi a ble

a mi a bly

a pi a ry

a vi a ry

fa vor a ble

pla gi a rism

pla gi a rist

va ri a ble

ăc'ces so ry

ac cu ra cy

ad mi ra ble

al le go ry

al i mo ny

am a to ry

an ti mo ny

an ti qua ry

vā'ri e gate

va ri e gat ed

ăm i ca ble

char it a ble

plan et a ry

sāl u ta ry

stat u a ry

tran si tory

Lesson 75.

cěl'e bra ted

cel i ba cy

cer e mo ny

cem e te ry

del i ca cy

del e ga ted

des pi ca ble

des ul to ry

ěf'fi ca cy

el i gi ble

en vi a ble

ep i lep sy

eq ui ta ble (ěk we)

ex cel len cy

ex e cra ble

ex em pla ry

lěg' is la tor

leg is la ture

mel an chol y

mem o ra ble

men di can cy

nec es sa ry

pen e tra ble

rep u ta ble

Lesson 76.

ēm'is sa ry

ex o ra ble

ex pli ca ble

ex i gen cy

pref er a ble

sed en ta ry

spec u la tive

tem per a ture

ěs'ti ma ble

est u a ry

pen e tra tive

pref a to ry

pres i den cy

sec ond a ry

sem i na ry

sep a ra ble

pěr'ish a ble

ques tion a ble

tem per a ment

tem po ra ry

ter ri to ry

tes ti mo ny

veg e ta ble

ven er a ble

Lesson 77.

băb'ble, to utter words unintelligibly.

băb'oon, a kind of monkey.

băch'e lor, an unmarried man.

băck'bite, to speak evil of an absent person.

băck'ground, ground in the rear.

băck slide', to fall back.

bă'con, smoked pork.

băd, lacking good qualities.

băde, past tense of bid.

bădge, a mark of distinction.

băd'ger, a burrowing quadruped.

băd'ly, in a bad manner.

băf'fle, to keep back by strategy; to foil.

băg, a sack; to put into a bag; to swell out.

băg'gage, clothing, etc. in carpet-bags and trunks.

băg'ging, material for making bags.

băg'-pipe, a Scottish musical instrument.

băil, security given for one's appearance at court.

băil'bond, obligation given by a prisoner and his surety.

băil'iff, a sheriff's deputy.

băil'i wick, precinct over which a bailiff presides.

băit, an allurement.

băize, a coarse woolen goods.

băke, to heat and harden in an oven.

bale-fire, a signal or alarm fire.

Lesson 78.

băk'er, one who bakes.

băk'er y, trade or place of baking.

băl'ance, remainder; a weighing machine.

băl'co ny, a high porch.

bald, destitute of hair; uncovered.

băl'dric, a girdle or belt.

băle, a bundle of goods; to make into a bale.

băle'ful, full of grief or sorrow.

balk, a hindrance; a mistake; to frustrate.

balk'y, apt to stop abruptly.

ball, any round body; an assembly for dancing.

băl'lad, a sentimental song.

băl'last, something heavy in the hold of a vessel to steady it; to load.

băl'let, a theatrical dance.

bal loon', a bag inflated with gas.

băl'lot, a written or printed vote; to vote.

băl'lot-box, a box for receiving ballots.

balm, an aromatic plant; a healing medicine.

balm'y, aromatic; soothing.

băl'sam, an aromatic resin; a tree or plant.

băl'us ter, a small column supporting a rail.

bal us trăde', a row of columns joined by a rail.

băn, public notice of a proposed marriage; a curse.

ba na'na, a tropical tree and its fruit.

băn'dit, a lawless fellow; a brigand.

Lesson 79.

ca bāl', a secret effort to gain power ; intrigue.	ca dēt', a student in a military school.
căb'bage, a garden vegetable ; to pur- loin.	ca fé, a coffee-house.
căb'in, a cottage ; to live in a cabin.	căge, an inclosure for birds, etc. ; to put in a cage.
căb'in et, a council ; a piece of furni- ture.	căis'son, an ammunition-chest.
că'ble, a heavy rope or chain.	ca jole', to flatter ; to deceive by flattery.
ca boose', a house on deck ; trainmen's car.	căke, a composition of flour, sugar, but- ter, etc., baked.
căck'le, noise of a goose or hen ; to giggle.	ca lăm'i tous, distressful ; disastrous.
căc'tus, a prickly tropical American plant.	ca lăm'i ty, great misfortune ; cause of misery.
ca dăv'er ous, pale ; ghastly ; like a corpse.	căl'a mus, a plant and its root.
că'dence, downward glide of the voice in reading or speaking.	căl că're ous, of the nature of limestone.
	cal cine', to reduce to a powder.
	căl'ci um, metallic basis of lime.
	căl'cū late, to determine by mathemati- cal processes.
	cal cu lă'tion, computation ; reckoning.

Lesson 80.

căl'cu lous, like stone ; gritty.	căl'lous, hardened ; hardened in mind.
căl'cu lus, a branch of mathematics.	calm, still ; tranquil.
căl'en dar, an almanac ; a list.	căl'o mel, a preparation of mercury.
căl'en der, a hot press ; to press.	ca lör'ic, principle of heat and com- bustion.
calf, young of the cow ; fleshy part of the leg below the knee.	cal o rif'ic, causing heat.
căl'i ber, diameter of bore ; mental ca- pacity.	căl'u met, American-Indian pipe for smoking.
căl'i co, printed cotton cloth.	ca lüm'ni ate, to accuse falsely and knowingly.
căl'i pers, compasses with curved legs.	căl'um ny, false accusation ; slander.
cal is thên'ics, system of movements for the exercise of the body and limbs.	că'lyx, the outer covering of a flower.
calk, to fill up crevices ; sharp points on a horse-shoe.	căm'bric, a fine white fabric.
call, to summon ; to cry out ; a short visit.	căm'el, a beast of burden of Asia and Africa.
call'ing, vocation ; business.	căm'e o, a precious stone ; a shell carved in relief.

Lesson 81.

dab, to strike gently ; a light blow.
 dab'ble, to wet by little dips in water ;
 to tamper.
 dāce, a small fresh-water fish.
 dāc'tyl, a poetical foot of three syllables.
 dāf'fo dil, a plant with yellow flowers.
 daft, delirious ; crazy.
 dāg'ger, a short sword ; to stab.
 dahl'ia, a kind of flowering plant.
 dāi'ly, occurring or belonging to each day ; every day.
 dāin'ti ly, nicely ; fastidiously.
 dāin'ty, delicious to the taste.
 dāi'ry, place where milk is kept.
 dāi'sy, a common flowering plant ; a flower

dāle, a vale or valley.
 dāl'ly, to waste time in trifles ; to sport.
 dām, an earthen bank to confine water ;
 to confine.
 dām'age, positive harm ; compensation
 for injury ; to injure.
 dām'ask, a kind of linen, or silk, with
 raised figures.
 dāme, a lady ; mistress of a family or
 school.
 dāmn, to condemn.
 dāmp, moist ; dejected ; to moisten or
 deject.
 dām'sel, a young unmarried woman.
 dām'son, a small dark plum.
 dance, to move with measured steps to
 music.

Lesson 82.

dan'cer, one who dances.
 dān'de li on, a low plant with large
 yellow flowers.
 dan'der, anger or vexation.
 dān'drūff, a scurf on the head.
 dan'dy, a fop ; a coxcomb.
 dān'ger, exposure to injury ; peril.
 dān'ger ous, attended with danger.
 dān'gle, to swing loosely.
 dap'per, small and active ; smart.
 dap'ple, spotted ; to variegate with
 spots.
 dare, to have courage ; to venture.
 dark, destitute of light ; mysterious.
 dark'en, to make dark.
 dar'ling, dearly beloved ; a favorite.

darn, to mend with thread or yarn.
 dart, a pointed missile ; to start suddenly.
 dash, to throw violently ; to rush violently.
 dash'-board, a board on the fore part
 of a vehicle.
 dās'tard, a coward ; cowardly.
 dā ta, plural of datum.
 dāte, a specified time ; a fruit ; to fix a
 time.
 dā'tum, something given or admitted ;
 a fact.
 daub, to smear ; a picture coarsely executed.
 daugh'ter, a female descendant.

Lesson 83.

<i>ēach</i> , every one of a number considered separately.	<i>ēar'-wax</i> , a viscous substance found in the ear.
<i>ēa'ger</i> , earnest desire in the pursuit of any object.	<i>ēase</i> , freedom from pain, toil, etc.
<i>ēa'ger ness</i> , quality or state of being eager.	<i>ēa'sel</i> , a frame to support pictures while being painted.
<i>ēa'gle-eyed</i> , sharp-sighted.	<i>ēas'i ly</i> , with ease; readily.
<i>ēa'glet</i> , a young eagle.	<i>ēast</i> , place where the sun rises.
<i>ear'ly</i> , in advance of a specified time; soon.	<i>ēast'er ly</i> , coming from the eastward, toward the east.
<i>ēar'mark</i> , any distinguishing mark.	<i>ēa'sy</i> , free from pain or constraint; restful.
<i>earn</i> , to merit by labor or service.	<i>ēaves</i> , lower edges of the roof of a building.
<i>ear'nest</i> , ardent in the pursuit of anything.	<i>ēaves'drop</i> , to listen to private conversation of others.
<i>earth'en</i> , made of earth.	<i>ēbb</i> , flowing back; to flow back; to decrease.
<i>earth'li ness</i> , grossness; worldliness.	<i>ēb'o ny</i> , a solid wood of a black color.
<i>earth'quake</i> , a shaking of the earth.	
<i>earth'-worm</i> , a worm found in the soil.	

Lesson 84.

<i>ēb ūl li'tion</i> , process of boiling; ex-hilaration.	<i>ēdge</i> , sharp side of an instrument; any terminating border.
<i>ec cēn'tric</i> , deviating from the centre; an odd person.	<i>ēdge'wise</i> , in the direction of the edge.
<i>ec cle si ās'tic</i> , pertaining to the church.	<i>ēd'i ble</i> , fit to be eaten.
<i>ēch'o</i> , a sound reflected to the ear; to reverberate.	<i>ē'dict</i> , a special proclamation; a decree.
<i>e clat'</i> , striking effect; applause.	<i>ēd'i fice</i> , a large building; a structure.
<i>e clipse'</i> , to darken or hide.	<i>ēd'i fy</i> , moral and religious instruction or improvement.
<i>e co nōm'ic</i> , saving.	<i>ēd'it</i> , to write for publication.
<i>e cōn'o mize</i> , to expend with frugality.	<i>e dī'tion</i> , number of copies of any literary work published at one time.
<i>e cōn'o my</i> , management; system of rules.	<i>ēd'i tor</i> , one who edits.
<i>ēc'sta sy</i> , excessive joy; rapture.	<i>ēd i tō'ri al</i> , an article by the editor of a newspaper.
<i>ēd'dy</i> , a backward current; a whirl-pool.	<i>ēd'u cate</i> , to instruct; to teach.
<i>e dēn'tate</i> , destitute of teeth.	<i>ed u cā'tion</i> , process of educating.

Lesson 85.

USE OF QUOTATION MARKS.

Rule 1.—Literary passages and expressions belonging to another should always be inclosed in double quotation marks when incorporated into one's own composition.

Ex.—Socrates said, "I believe the soul to be immortal."

"Bow, then," the king replied, "thy haughty head."

Note 1.—Quotation marks should not be used when the thoughts of another are stated in one's own language.

Ex.—Socrates said that he believed the soul to be immortal.

Note 2.—A quotation consisting of several paragraphs or stanzas requires the inverted commas at the beginning of each paragraph or stanza, and the apostrophes at the end of the last one only.

Lesson 86.

DICTATION EXERCISE—QUOTATIONS

"I am a Pebble! and yield to none!"

Were the swelling words of a tiny stone.

"Nor time nor season can alter me;

I am abiding while ages flee.

"The pelting hail and the driveling rain

Have tried to soften me, long in vain;

And the tender dew has sought to melt

Or touch my heart; but it was not felt."

Lesson 87.

af fix', to add at the close or end.
 af flict', to cause grief or suffering.
 af flic'tion, cause of pain of body or mind.

ā'flu ence, abundance; wealth.

ā'flu ent, plentiful; wealthy.

af ford', to yield; to give.

af frāy', a quarrel; a fight.

af frīght', to fill with sudden fear.

af front', to offend; to insult.

a floāt', in a floating state; uncontrolled.

ā'ged, advanced in years.

ā'gen cy, quality of acting.

ā'gent, a person or thing in action; a deputy.

äg'grän dize, to make great in power or rank.

äg'gra vate, to make worse; to irritate.

ag'gre gate, to bring together.

ag grēs'sion, first attack; encroachment.

ag grēs'sive, making the first attack.

ag grēs'sor, one who begins a quarrel or encroachment.

ag griēve', to cause pain, or sorrow, or oppression.

a ghas't, dazed with sudden fright or horror.

äg'ile, quick of motion.

a gil'i ty, power to move quickly.

Lesson 88.

äg'i tate, to disturb or excite.

äg'i ta tor, one who agitates.

äg'o nize, to suffer pain; to distress.

äg'o ny, extreme pain of body or mind.

a gree', to harmonize in opinion.

a gree'a ble, suitable; pleasing to the mind or the senses.

a gree'ment, in harmony; a contract.

ag'ri cult ure, cultivation of the ground.

ā'gue, a disease with alternate chills and fever.

a head', farther in advance.

aid, help; to help.

aid'de-camp (kong), a military title.

ail, to feel pain.

ail'ment, disease.

aim, to point a weapon; point to be hit.

aim'less, without aim or purpose.

air, the atmosphere; a tune.

air'-pump, a machine for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.

air'-shaft, a passage for air into a mine.

air'tight, so tight as to exclude air.

air'y, like air; visionary.

aisle, passage-way in a church.

a jar', partly open.

a kin', related by blood; allied by nature.

āl'a bas ter, carbonate of lime; very white.

Lesson 89.

USE OF QUOTATION MARKS.—CONTINUED.

Rule 2.—When an author's language is quoted, which itself contains a quotation, the external quotation should be inclosed in double quotation marks, and the included quotation in single marks.

Ex.—The orator said, "Let these words be engraved upon your hearts: 'Touch not, taste not, handle not.'"

Rule 3.—Titles of books, subjects of essays, etc. should be inclosed in quotation marks when they are quoted.

Ex.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is read in every household.

Note 1.—Words and short phrases from foreign languages are generally printed in Italics. Names and titles are sometimes marked in the same way.

Lesson 90.

TEST-WORDS.—Define.

ache	ag'ile	an'swer	deign
bade	o nyx	jeal ous	reign
czar	liq uor	balm y	psalm
myth	frag ile	hei nous	rouge
type	le sion	zeph yr	gourd
lynx	fis sure	vil lain	breathe
lynch	co coa	myr tle	guide
aisle	for feit	ser geant	gauze
vein	gua no	asth ma	plague
veil	sal mon	mal ice	brogue
rein	peo ple	isth mus	gauge

Lesson 91.

fă'ble, a fictitious tale to convey some useful truth.	fac sîm'i le, copy or likeness.
făb'ric, structure of anything; workmanship.	făct, an act; an event; a truth.
făb'ri cate, to construct; to devise falsely.	făc'tion, a party acting from selfish motives.
făb ri că'tion, act of fabricating; the thing fabricated.	făc'tious, given to faction.
făb'u lous, fictitious.	făc'tor, an agent; a part of a mathematical product.
fa çăde', front view or elevation of a building.	făc'to ry, a shop for the manufacture of goods.
făce, front part; countenance.	făc'ul ty, intellectual endowment; a corps of professors.
fa cē tious, given to wit; merry.	făde, to lose freshness or color; to grow dim.
fă'cial, pertaining to the face.	făde'less, not liable to fade.
făc'ile, easy to be done; flexible.	făg, to drudge; to weary.
fa cil'i Tate, to make easy.	făg'ot, a bundle of sticks for fuel.
fa cil'i ty, ease of performance; advantage.	făil, to be wanting; to become bankrupt.

Lesson 92.

făil'ure, cessation of supply; bankruptcy.	făl la cious, relating to a fallacy.
făin, inclined; gladly.	făl'la cy, deceptive or false appearance; sophistry.
făint, lacking strength; lacking in courage; to swoon.	făl'li ble, liable to deceive or be deceived.
fair, spotless; pure; handsome; cloudless; just.	făl'low, untilled or unsowed; land plowed and unsowed.
fair'y, an imaginary supernatural being.	false, not genuine; dishonest.
făith, belief; that which is believed.	false'hood, an untruth; want of veracity.
făith'ful, full of faith; of true fidelity.	fals'i fy, to counterfeit; to prove to be false.
făith'less, without faith; serving to disappoint.	făl'ter, to hesitate; to fail.
făl'chion, a short broad sword.	făme, public report; renown.
făl'con, a bird trained to the pursuit of game.	fa mil'iar, relating to a family; closely acquainted.
făl'con ry, capturing game with falcons.	fa mil iăr'i ty, state of being familiar.
fall, to drop; to decline; act of dropping.	făm'i ly, a household; a tribe or race.

Lesson 93.

TEST-WORDS.—Spell and Syllabify.

florid	slimy	changeable	pedigree
geyser	rarefy	fallacy	refusal
fountain	movable	gorgeous	deficit
obtuse	catarrh	criticise	sympathize
lettuce	bagged	prairie	imbecile
pageant	inherent	cellar	summary
parcel	legacy	pavilion	counterfeit
elapse	tantalize	scythe	moccasin
scholar	relieving	artillery	procedure
plaintiff	grievance	palisade	civilian

Lesson 94.

TEST-WORDS.—Syllabify and Mark Accent.

juicy	pique	typhoid	crochet
malign	scheme	neutral	fatigue
seizure	draught	carriage	unique
antique	tongue	mortgage	grotesque
genius	grief	pomace	campaign
circuit	trough	gesture	bouquet
doctrine	whose	régime	synod
bivouac	sphinx	khedive	chamois
conscience	phrase	frontier	syringe
science	eaves	luncheon	spinach

Lesson 95.

gāb, *to talk idly.*
 gāb'ble, *to jabber; meaningless talk.*
 gā'ble, *end of a building from the eaves to the top.*
 gād, *a goad; to rove idly.*
 gād'fly, *a large fly which stings cattle.*
 gāg, *to silence; something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking.*
 gāin, *to acquire; profit.*
 gain sāy', *to dispute; to contradict.*
 gair'ish, *showy; gaudy.*
 gāit, *walk; manner or rate of walking.*
 gāi'ter, *a kind of shoe.*
 gā'la, *pomp.; festivity.*
 gāl'ax y, *the Milky Way; any splendid assemblage.*
 gāle, *a heavy breeze; a state of excitement.*

gall, *bitter liquid in the gall-cyst, spite; malignity.*
 gāl'lant, *showy; heroic; polite.*
 gal lānt', *one fond of paying attention to ladies; a suitor.*
 gāl'lant ry, *bravery; polite attention to ladies.*
 gāl'ler y, *a long platform; a collection of paintings, etc.*
 Gāl'lic, *pertaining to Gaul, or France.*
 gāl'lon, *a measure of four quarts.*
 gāl'lop, *to run with leaps; a mode of running.*
 gāl'lows, *a gibbet.*
 gāl'va nism, *electricity developed by chemical action.*
 gāl'va nize, *to plate or coat with metal.*

Lesson 96.

gām'ble, *to play for a stake.*
 gam bōge', *a concrete vegetable juice.*
 gām'bōl, *to skip in sport; to move in frolic.*
 gāme, *sport; a play; brave; to gamble.*
 gāme'-cock, *a cock bred for fighting.*
 gāme'ster, *a gambler.*
 gām'ut, *the musical scale.*
 gān'der, *male of the goose.*
 gāng, *a company, generally used in a bad sense.*
 gān'gli on, *a collection of nerve-cells.*
 gān'grene, *first stage of mortification of living flesh.*
 gān'gre nous, *mortified; putrefied.*
 gāng'way, *a passage.*

gāp, *to yawn; act of yawning.*
 gār'b, *dress; fashion of dress.*
 gar'bage, *offal; any refuse from the kitchen.*
 gar'ble, *to select parts.*
 gar'den, *a lot for raising vegetables, flowers, etc.*
 gar'den er, *a person who cultivates a garden.*
 gar'gle, *to rinse the throat; a throat-wash.*
 gar'land, *a wreath; to deck with flowers, etc.*
 gar'lic, *a plant having a strong smell and sharp taste.*
 gar'ment, *any article of clothing.*

Lesson 97.

DICTATION.—Christian Names and Surnames.

A *surname* is one's family name, and a *Christian name* the name given at baptism. A *title* is an appellation of respect, honor, or office, placed either before or after a person's full name. In the name Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, *Governor* is the title; *Andrew* and *Gregg* are the Christian names; and *Curtin* is the surname. Christian names are frequently abbreviated, but titles are not, unless used in connection with a name; thus, Gov. Andrew G. Curtin.

Method.—Write the following names upon the blackboard; point out the surnames, the Christian names, and the titles; cite the rules for capitalizing and punctuating.

Hon. William T. Harris.	Prof. Asa Gray.	Capt. Henry Hudson.
Gen. U. S. Grant.	W. H. Barclay, M. D.	Lady Jane Grey.
James McCosh, D. D., LL.D.	Miss Vena Brighton.	Chief Justice Fuller.

Lesson 98.

TEST-WORDS.

Method.—Write upon the blackboard from dictation; mark accent; define orally.

vague	prej u dice	yacht	lyr ic al
wrong	ret i cence	nymph	jui ci ness
drought	syn o nym	zouave	peace a bly
route	bar y tone	wreathe	pyr a mid
weird	par af fin	whey	tyr an ny
phlegm	hyp o crite	siege	syn op sis
hearse	mech an ism	seize	im ag ine
hoarse	sur cin gle	sieve	per ju ry
frieze	guar an ty	skein	req ui site
plaque	ap par el	yield	sym me try

Lesson 99.

<i>hā bil'iment, a garment; clothing.</i>	<i>hāil, frozen rain; a salutation; to call.</i>
<i>hāb'it, established custom; attire; dress.</i>	<i>hair, a small animal or vegetable filament.</i>
<i>hāb'it a ble, fit to be inhabited.</i>	<i>hair'cloth, stuff made of hair.</i>
<i>hāb'i tāt, natural abode of a plant or animal.</i>	<i>hair'pin, a pin to support the hair.</i>
<i>ha bit'u al, constant; usual.</i>	<i>hair'-spring, a fine wire spring in a watch.</i>
<i>ha bit'u ate, to make accustomed.</i>	<i>hāl'cy on, calm; quiet.</i>
<i>häck, to cut irregularly; to cough; a carriage.</i>	<i>hāle, healthy; robust.</i>
<i>häck'le, to tear rudely asunder.</i>	<i>half, one of two equal parts of anything.</i>
<i>häd'dock, a sea-fish.</i>	<i>half'-breed, half-blooded; offspring of two different races.</i>
<i>haft, handle of a knife or dagger.</i>	<i>hal'i but, a large flat sea-fish.</i>
<i>häg, an ugly old woman; a witch.</i>	<i>hall, a passage-way; a large room for assemblages.</i>
<i>häg'gard, expression of countenance caused by want or suffering.</i>	
<i>häg'gle, to cut into small pieces; to worry.</i>	

Lesson 100.

<i>hāl loo', to shout; to call by name; a shout.</i>	<i>händ, outer extremity of the human arm.</i>
<i>hāl'low, to consecrate.</i>	<i>händ'-bill, a loose printed sheet.</i>
<i>hal lu ci nā'tion, delusion.</i>	<i>händ'-book, a small book of reference.</i>
<i>hā'lo, a circle of light.</i>	<i>händ'cuff, a fastening for the wrists; to put handcuffs on.</i>
<i>halt, to stop in marching; a stopping.</i>	<i>händ'i work, work done by the hands.</i>
<i>halt'er, a strap and head-stall for a horse; to put a halter on.</i>	<i>händ'le, to touch; a part of an instrument to hold by.</i>
<i>hāl'yard, a rope or tackle for hoisting.</i>	<i>händ'maid, a female servant.</i>
<i>hāmes, the curved pieces around the collar on a horse.</i>	<i>händ'some, having a pleasing appearance.</i>
<i>hām'let, a small village.</i>	<i>händ'spike, a light bar used as a lever.</i>
<i>hām'mer, an instrument for driving nails; to beat with a hammer.</i>	<i>häng, to suspend; to put to death by suspension.</i>
<i>hām'mock, a hanging bed.</i>	<i>häng'man, a public executioner.</i>
<i>hām'per, to embarrass; to hinder.</i>	<i>hänk'er, to desire strongly.</i>

Lesson 101.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

Rule 1.—The first word of every sentence should begin with a capital letter.

Rule 2.—The first word of every line of poetry should begin with a capital letter.

Rule 3.—The first word of every direct quotation should begin with a capital letter.

Rule 4.—The first word of every direct question should begin with a capital letter.

Ex.—The question is, Can it be accomplished?

Rule 5.—Every proper noun should begin with a capital letter.

Rule 6.—Words derived from proper nouns should begin with capital letters, unless the meaning has been entirely changed.

Rule 7.—The letters I and O should always be capitals when used as words.

Rule 8.—The words *mountain, river, street, father, aunt*, etc. should begin with capital letters when they help to form a complex proper noun.

Rule 9.—The words *North, East, South*, and *West* should begin with capitals when they are applied to sections of the country.

Rule 10.—Names of the days of the week and the months of the year should begin with capital letters.

Rule 11.—Titles of respect, honor, or office should begin with capital letters when they are used in connection with a proper name.

Rule 12.—The titles of books, essays, etc. require every noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, and adverb to begin with a capital letter. —

Rule 13.—All names applied to the Deity should begin with capital letters.

Rule 14.—Pronouns referring to God or Christ should begin with capital letters when their antecedents might not readily be apprehended.

Rule 15.—The terms *Bible, Scriptures, Holy Writ*, etc., and the names of books and divisions of the Bible, should begin with capital letters.

Rule 16.—Names of objects that are regarded as personified should begin with capital letters.

SECTION II.

Lesson 102.

Method.—Write from dictation the following possessive forms; cite the rule applying to each :

a boy's bat	-	-	the boys' bats
a man's hat	-	-	the men's hats
a lady's watch	-	-	the ladies' watches
a child's shoes	-	-	the children's shoes
the ass's driver	-	-	the asses' driver
the professor's chair	-	-	the professors' chairs
the flower's petals	-	-	the flowers' petals
man-of-war's crew	-	-	men-of-war's crews

Lesson 103.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

“The very first step toward good spelling is close observation. Children, as well as older people, misspell words because they do not observe the words closely. If the observation of the word is careless, then the impression of the word is imperfect. The eye has not seen the true form, and the mind cannot reproduce the word correctly, and nine-tenths of all poor spelling arises from lack of well-trained powers to see the words as they really are. When we look at a word, and observe it closely in every part, the image of it remains in the mind, and although the word is removed from our vision, the picture of it is still retained, and will always remain with us.”

Lesson 104.

i ăm'bic, a poetic foot of two syllables.	Id'i ot, an ignorant person; a simpleton.
ī'bēx, a species of goat found in the mountains of Europe.	ī'dle, inactive; averse to employment.
ī'bis, a species of bird.	ī'dol, an image made to be worshipped.
īce'berg, a floating mass of ice.	i dōl'a ter, a worshipper of idols; a pagan.
īce'-house, a building for storing ice.	i dōl'a trous, relating to idolatry.
ī'cī cle, a conical mass of ice hanging point downward.	i dōl'a try, worship of idols.
ī'cing, a coating of concreted sugar; frosting.	ī'dyl, a short poem.
i dē'a, a mental picture.	īg'ne ous, relating to, or consisting of, fire.
i dē'al, a high conception; existing in the mind.	ig nīte', to set on fire; to take fire.
ī dēn'ti cal, the same;	ig nī'tion, act of igniting; state of being ignited.
i dēn'ti fy, to recognize as the same; to unite with.	ig nō'ble, of low birth; worthless; infamous.
id'i om, a peculiar mode or form of expression.	ig no mīn'i ous, incurring public disgrace.

Lesson 105.

īg'no min y, public disgrace.	il lūde', to deceive; to mock.
ig no rā'mus, an ignorant person.	il lū'mi nate, to enlighten; to light up.
īg'no rance, condition of being ignorant.	il lū'sion, an unreal physical or mental image.
īg'no rant, lacking knowledge.	il lū'sive, deceiving by false show; deceitful.
ig nō're', to refuse to notice.	il lūs'trate, to explain; to exhibit distinctly.
ill, sick; lacking fitness.	il lus trā'tion, explanation; elucidation.
ill'-bred, not well-bred; impolite.	il lūs'tri ous, characterized by greatness.
il lē'gal, contrary to law; unlawful.	im'age, a likeness; an effigy; an idol.
il lēg'i ble, incapable of being read.	im'age ry, work of the imagination.
il le gīt'i mate, not authorized; unlawful.	im āg'i na ry, existing only in fancy.
il lib'er al, not liberal; niggardly.	
il lic'it, prohibited; unlawful.	
il lit'er ate, ignorant of letters or books.	
il lōg'ic al, contrary to the rules of logic.	

Lesson 106.

jáb'ber, to talk rapidly; rapid and indistinct talk.	jám, a crowd; a conserve of fruit.
jack'daw, a small bird allied to the crow.	jám-b, side piece of a door; a fire-place.
jack'-knife, a pocket-knife.	ján'gle, to wrangle; contention.
jack'-plane, a plane for coarse work.	ján'i tor, a door-keeper; a porter.
jack'-screw, a machine for raising heavy weights.	ja pán', varnish used in japanning; to japan.
jade, a mean or poor horse; to tire out.	Jáp a nēse', relating to Japan; a native of Japan.
jäg, a small load; a notch; to notch.	jar, to vibrate harshly or discordantly; discord; a vessel.
jäg ü ar', the American tiger.	jar'gon, confused talk; slang.
jäil, a prison.	jäs'mine, a climbing plant.
jäil'er, the keeper of a jail.	jäs'per, a variety of quartz.
jäl'ap, the root of a plant, used as a medicine.	jaun'dice, a disease.
	jaunt, to stroll; a short journey.
	jaun ty, showy; fantastical.

Lesson 107.

jäve'lin, a sort of spear.	jët'ty, a kind of pier; made of jet.
jaw, bone in which the teeth are set; to scold.	Jew, a Hebrew.
jéal'ous, filled with anxious apprehension.	jew'el, a precious stone; any precious thing.
jeän, a twilled cotton cloth.	Jew'ess, a Hebrew woman.
jeer, to mock; to sneer; to scoff.	jews'-harp, a small musical instrument.
jël'ly, juice of fruit boiled to thickness.	jibe, to agree.
jën'ny, a machine for spinning.	jif'fy, an instant; a moment.
jeöp'ard, to put in danger; to hazard.	jig, a short, quick dance.
jeöp'ard y, exposed to loss, injury, or death.	jim'my, a short bar used by burglars.
jērk, to give a sudden pull.	jín'gle, to clink; a sharp ringing sound.
jēst, something said to amuse.	jōb, a piece of work; to do by parts.
jēt, black color; rapid flow of water or gas from a pipe.	jōb'ber, one who purchases goods in lots.

Lesson 108.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

chalk	sleigh	fierce	niche
lose	knives	sieve	feign
loose	thyme	height	wreck
niece	aisle	freight	sluice
yeast	yacht	rein	wrought
hymn	wren	heir	guilt
skein	gneiss	beau	rogue
weigh	piece	frieze	vogue
wedge	seize	feint	scene
guess	weird	shriek	yield

Lesson 109.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

an'swer	gra'cious	isl'and	ging'ham
let tuce	anx ious	styl ish	tour ist
er rand	frag ile	vil lain	phys ic
ech o	az ure	nui sance	crys tal
doz en	clap board	bis cuit	guin ea
cous in	cau tious	con scious	liz ard
stom ach	haugh ty	col umn	jave lin
pa tient	leis ure	syr inge	crev ice
mis chief	seiz ure	mar tyr	knuck le
cur tain	ceil ing	gran ite	piq uant

Lesson 110.

kǎn ga roo', <i>an animal found in Australia.</i>	kěr'o sene, <i>coal oil.</i>
kā'ty did, <i>an insect resembling the grasshopper.</i>	kětch'up, <i>a sauce.</i>
keel, <i>principal timber in a ship.</i>	kět'tle, <i>a metallic vessel for heating water.</i>
keen, <i>acute of mind; having a sharp edge.</i>	kēy, <i>a wedge; an instrument to open or shut a lock.</i>
keep, <i>to hold in possession; to celebrate.</i>	kēy'-board, <i>range of keys of an organ, etc.</i>
keep'er, <i>one who keeps; a guard.</i>	kēy'-hole, <i>an opening to receive a key.</i>
keep'sake, <i>a token of friendship.</i>	kēy'-note, <i>first tone of the scale in which a piece of music is written.</i>
kēg, <i>a small cask.</i>	kēy'-stone, <i>the wedge-shaped stone in the centre of an arch.</i>
kěl'ter, <i>regular order; good condition.</i>	kəḥ, <i>a Tartar prince or king.</i>
kěn, <i>to know; to recognize; view.</i>	kick, <i>a violent thrust with the foot; to strike with the foot.</i>
kěn'nel, <i>a house for dogs; to confine in a kennel.</i>	kid, <i>a young goat.</i>
ker'chief, <i>a square of fine linen to cover the head.</i>	
ker'nel, <i>any seed found in a shell.</i>	

Lesson 111.

kīd'nap, <i>to steal a human being.</i>	kīne, <i>plural of cow.</i>
kīd'nap er, <i>one who steals a human being.</i>	kīng, <i>a sovereign; the chief piece in chess.</i>
kīd'ney, <i>one of two secretory glands.</i>	kīng'dom, <i>territory of a king; a department.</i>
kīll, <i>to deprive of life; to put to death.</i>	kīng'fisher, <i>a bird that lives on fish.</i>
kīln, <i>a large oven for burning or drying.</i>	kīng'ly, <i>royal; relating or fitting to a king.</i>
kīln'-dry, <i>to dry in a kiln.</i>	kīnk, <i>a twist in a rope; to twist of itself.</i>
kīlt, <i>a kind of short petticoat.</i>	kīns'folk, <i>kindred; of the same family.</i>
kīn, <i>relationship; relatives; of the same nature.</i>	kīn'ship, <i>relationship.</i>
kīnd, <i>genus; sort; showing tenderness.</i>	kīp'-skin, <i>leather made from the skin of young cattle.</i>
kīn'dle, <i>to set on fire; to provoke; to excite.</i>	kirk, <i>a church.</i>
kīnd'ly, <i>sympathetic; with good will.</i>	kīss, <i>to salute with the lips; a salute with the lips.</i>
kīnd'ness, <i>good will; a benevolent act.</i>	
kīn'dred, <i>relatives by blood; related.</i>	

Lesson 112.

lā'bel, <i>a slip of paper containing directions.</i>	lāch'ry mose, <i>producing or shedding tears.</i>
lā'bi al, <i>pertaining to the lips; a letter sounded with the lips.</i>	lāc'ing, <i>fastening with a cord through eyelets; a cord.</i>
lā'bor, <i>physical or intellectual toil; work.</i>	läck, <i>in want of; to be in want; failure.</i>
lāb'o ra to ry, <i>a chemist's workshop.</i>	läck'ey, <i>an attendant; to attend as a servant.</i>
lā'bor er, <i>one who labors.</i>	la cōn'ic, <i>expressing much in a few words.</i>
la bō'ri ous, <i>toilsome; industrious.</i>	lāc'quer, <i>a yellowish varnish.</i>
lāb'y rinth, <i>a place full of winding passages; intricate.</i>	lāc'te al, <i>milky; an absorbent vessel.</i>
lāce, <i>a fabric of fine threads; to fasten with lace.</i>	lāc'tic, <i>relating to acid of sour milk.</i>
lāc'er ate, <i>to tear; to injure.</i>	lac tōm'e ter, <i>an instrument for testing milk.</i>
lāc er ā'tion, <i>act of tearing; breach made by tearing.</i>	lād, <i>a boy; a stripling.</i>
lāch'ry mal, <i>secreting tears; relating to tears.</i>	lād'der, <i>a frame with steps.</i>
	lāde, <i>to load; to freight.</i>
	lā'dle, <i>a cup with a long handle.</i>

Lesson 113.

la drōne', <i>a pirate; a rascal.</i>	lā mēnt', <i>to weep; to mourn for; to bewail.</i>
lā'dy, <i>a woman of refined manners and social distinction; a title.</i>	lām'ent a ble, <i>pitiable; miserable.</i>
lag, <i>one who lags; to move slowly; to loiter.</i>	lām en tā'tion, <i>act of bewailing; expression of sorrow.</i>
lāg'gard, <i>a loiterer.</i>	lamp, <i>a vessel giving a light.</i>
la goon', <i>marsh; pond; a lake surrounded by coral.</i>	lamp'-black, <i>a soot from the smoke of a resinous substance.</i>
lāid, <i>did lay.</i>	lam poon', <i>a bitter personal satire in writing.</i>
lāin, <i>p. p. of lie.</i>	lam'prey, <i>a kind of eel.</i>
lair, <i>retreat of a wild beast; a resting-place.</i>	lance, <i>a spear; to pierce; to throw a lance.</i>
lā'i ty, <i>the people in distinction from the clergy.</i>	lan'cer, <i>one who carries a lance.</i>
lāke, <i>water surrounded by land.</i>	lan'cet, <i>a sharp surgical instrument.</i>
lamb, <i>a young sheep.</i>	lānd, <i>earth; ground; to go on shore.</i>
lāme, <i>disabled in a limb; to make lame.</i>	lān'dau, <i>a kind of coach.</i>

Lesson 114.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

min'utes	per'ju ry	spe'cial ist	jaun'dice
auc tion	par ri cide	con quer or	rhu barb
o cean	phar ma cy	spe cial ty	judg ment
mar riage	par a chute	trag e dy	gla cial
mir ror	res tau rant	lab y rinth	lar ynx
shep herd	guil lo tine	ker o sene	scep ter
leop ard	mis tle toe	et i quette	dun geon
leather	cyl in der	dy na mite	tour ist
laugh ing	por ce lain	syn di cate	pum ice
shoe ing	sil hou ette	pleu ri sy	souve nir

Lesson 115.

DICTATION.—SELF-MADE MEN.

Method.—Write these brief sketches upon the blackboard from dictation; let each member of the class enlarge orally upon one or more of the sketches, after having consulted the school encyclopedia.

Christopher Columbus was the son of a weaver, and also a weaver himself. Claude Lorraine was bred a pastry-cook. Cervantes was a common soldier. Homer was the son of a farmer. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. Franklin was a journeyman printer and the son of a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher. Virgil was the son of a porter. Shakespeare was the son of a wool-stapler. Robert Burns was the son of a ploughman.

Lesson 116.

mac ăd'am ize, <i>making a road-bed of small broken stones.</i>	măd, <i>full of wrath; passionate desire.</i>
mac a rō'ni, <i>an edible paste in the form of small tubes.</i>	măd'cap, <i>a hot-headed person.</i>
ma caw', <i>a bird allied to the parrots.</i>	măd'den, <i>to enrage; to craze.</i>
măce, <i>a short club; one of the coats of the nutmeg.</i>	măd'-house, <i>a place of confinement for the insane.</i>
măc'er ate, <i>to soften and separate by steeping.</i>	măd'man, <i>a crazy person; a lunatic.</i>
măch'i nate, <i>to plot; to scheme.</i>	măg'a zine, <i>a military store-house; a pamphlet.</i>
ma chine', <i>an instrument for transmitting force and motion.</i>	măg'got, <i>a grub; a worm.</i>
ma chin'er y, <i>working parts of a machine.</i>	măg'got y, <i>full of maggots.</i>
ma chin'ist, <i>a builder of machines and engines.</i>	măg'ic, <i>sorcery; witchcraft.</i>
măck'in tosh, <i>a water-proof garment.</i>	ma gl'cian, <i>one skilled in magic.</i>
	măg'is trate, <i>an officer of the law.</i>
	mag năn'i mous, <i>great of mind; liberal.</i>
	măg'nate, <i>a person of distinction.</i>
	mag nē'sia, <i>a mineral; an oxide.</i>

Lesson 117.

măg'net, <i>the loadstone; magnetized steel or iron.</i>	măil, <i>defensive covering; letters, etc.</i>
mag net'ic, <i>relating to or having the properties of the magnet.</i>	măim, <i>to cripple; to disable.</i>
măg'net ism, <i>power of attraction; science of magnetic phenomena.</i>	măin'land, <i>the continent.</i>
măg'nēt ize, <i>to communicate or acquire magnetic properties.</i>	măin'ly, <i>chiefly; principally.</i>
mag nif'i cent, <i>grand in appearance; gorgeous; brilliant.</i>	măin'spring, <i>the power-spring in machinery.</i>
măg'r'i ty, <i>to make great or greater.</i>	main tain', <i>to hold; to continue; to support by argument.</i>
măg'ni tude, <i>grandeur; importance.</i>	măin'te nance, <i>support; defense.</i>
mag nō'lia, <i>a tree found in the Southern States.</i>	măize, <i>Indian corn.</i>
măg'pie, <i>a bird allied to the crow.</i>	ma jēs'tic, <i>having or exhibiting majesty.</i>
ma hōg'a ny, <i>a tropical American tree, valuable for its wood.</i>	măj'es ty, <i>exalted dignity; title of a sovereign.</i>
măid, <i>a virgin; a female servant.</i>	mă'jor, <i>more important; a military officer.</i>
	ma jōr'i ty, <i>more than half; of adult age.</i>
	măke, <i>to create; to construct; to require.</i>

Lesson 118.

nāb, *to catch suddenly.*

nā'dir, *the point opposite to the zenith.*

nāil, *horny scale at ends of fingers and toes; an iron pin; to fasten with a nail.*

nā'ked, *unclothed; bare; mere.*

nāme, *appellation; title.*

nāme'less, *without a name.*

nāme'sake, *one named after another.*

nan keen', *a kind of cloth.*

nāp, *a short sleep; woolly surface.*

nāpe, *back part of the neck.*

nāph'tha, *an inflammable bituminous liquid.*

nāp'kin, *a small cloth for wiping the mouth.*

nar cōt'ic, *producing sleep or stupor.*

nar rāte', *to tell; recite; rehearse.*

nar rā'tion, *act of relating particulars of an event.*

nār'row, *of little breadth; contracted. to lessen the breadth.*

nār'rows, *a narrow passage between hills, etc.*

nā'sal, *a sound uttered through the nose.*

nās'ti ness, *filthiness; obscenity.*

nās'ty, *filthy; indecent; obscene.*

nā'tal, *pertaining to one's birth.*

nā'tion, *a body of people under the same government.*

nā'tion al, *pertaining to a nation; general.*

nā'tive, *relating to birth; an inhabitant by birth.*

Lesson 119.

nāt'u rāl, *conforming to the laws of nature; a mark in music.*

nāt'u ral ist, *a student of natural history.*

nat u ral i zā'tion, *process of conferring citizenship upon an alien.*

nāt'u ral ize, *to make a citizen; to accustom.*

nā'ture, *native character; established course of things.*

naught, *nothing; worthless.*

naught'y, *mischievous.*

nau'sea, *sickness at the stomach.*

nau'se ate, *to affect with nausea; to feel disgust.*

nau'se ous, *causing nausea; fitted to cause nausea.*

nau'tic al, *relating to navigation; maritime.*

nau'ti lus, *a seaman; a mollusk.*

nā'val, *relating to, or consisting of, ships.*

nāve, *hub of a wheel; body of a church.*

nā'vel, *the middle point of the abdomen.*

nāv'i ga ble, *fit to be navigated.*

nāv'i gate, *to go in a ship; to steer.*

nāv'i ga tor, *one skilled in navigation.*

nāy, *no; denial; refusal.*

nēar, *close by; next; almost.*

near'-sight ed, *short-sighted.*

nēat, *belonging to cattle; pleasing.*

nēb, *nose; snout; beak of a bird.*

nēc'es sa ry, *essential; something indispensable.*

Lesson 120.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

arch'i tect	el e gant	cat'e chism
cen tu ry	jeal ous y	dy nas ty
ex er cise	zeal ous ly	or ches tra
syn a gogue	priv i lege	mas sa cre
hos pi tal	poi son ous	hem or rhage
rheu ma tism	pseu do nym	os cil late
sov er eign	wit ti cism	vac il late
sus pi'cious	cau tious ly	par a lyze
an thra cite	leg i bly	hal cy on
av a lanche	sur cin gle	crys tal lize
stead i ly	nois i ly	ren dez vous

Lesson 121.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

de fi'cient	cer'e mo ny	suc'cu lent
ma neu ver	eq ui ta ble	scur ril ous
con vey ance	san guin a ry	phos phor us
gym nas tics	com par a ble	bou le vard
me tal lic	car i ca ture	cas si mere
in dict ment	lux u'ri ant	par al lel
mu si cian	dys'en ter y	ret i nue
ob nox ious	bel lig'er ent	car a mel
con fess or	ir'ri ta ble	trag i cal
om nis cient	ka lei'do scope	con su lar
pre ten tious	leg'is la ture	vit ri ol
ac cli mate	dil a to ry	res er voir

Lesson 122.

oak, a species of tree; the wood of the tree.	ob'ject, that with which the mind is occupied.
oar, a paddle for rowing boats; to row.	ob jec'tion, act of objecting; adverse; argument.
oars'man, one who rows.	ob ject'ive, relating to an object; outward.
ô'a sis, fertile spot in a desert.	ob lâte', flattened at the poles.
oat, a plant and its seed.	ôb'li gate, to bring under obligation.
ôath, a solemn or blasphemous expression.	o blige', to constrain; to accommodate.
ôb'du rate, harsh; hardened in feeling.	ob lique', slanting; indirect.
o bê'di ence, compliance with requirements.	ob lit'er ate, to erase or blot out.
o bê'di ent, submissive to authority.	ob liv i on, forgetfulness; a general pardon.
ôb'e lisk, a four-sided shaft or pillar.	ob liv i ous, causing forgetfulness.
o bey', to comply with orders or regulations.	ôb'long, greater in length than breadth.
o bit'u a ry, pertaining to the decease of a person.	ôb'lô quy, reproachful language; censure.

Lesson 123.

ob nôx'ious, blameworthy; odious.	ob strûct', to block a passage; to hinder.
ob scêne', highly disgusting; indecent.	ob tâin', to gain possession of; to earn; to procure.
ob scûre', imperfectly illuminated; to darken.	ob trude', to force in or upon; to intrude.
ob scû'ri ty, quality of being obscure.	ob tûse', not acute; lacking acute mental power.
ob sê'qui ous, servilely condescending.	ôb'vi ate, to prevent by intercepting.
ob'sê quy, a funeral ceremony.	ôb'vi ous, easily seen or understood.
ob serv'ance, act of observing; religious ceremonies.	oc câ'sion, an occurrence; a favorable opportunity.
ob ser vâ'tion, act or power of observing.	oc câ'sion al, occurring now and then.
ob serve', to pay attention to; to make a remark.	ôc'cu pant, one who occupies.
ôb'so lete, no longer common.	ôc'cu py, to take or hold possession; to use.
ôb'sta cle, that which hinders progress.	oc cûr', to take place; to come to mind.
ôb'sti na cy, unyielding determination.	
ôb'sti nate, unyielding in opinion or purpose.	

Lesson 124.

pāce, a step; a particular gait of a horse.	pāg'eant, a pompous exhibition.
pāc'i fy, to appease wrath; to restore peace.	pa gō'da, an idol temple.
pāck, a bundle; to put into a bundle.	pāil, an open vessel for water.
pāck'age, a bundle; a packet.	pāin, suffering, physical or mental.
pāck'et, a small pack; a vessel.	pāin'ful, full of pain; difficult.
pād, a cushion; to stuff; a highway-man.	pāin'less, free from pain.
pād'dle, to propel a boat; a short oar.	pāins'tak ing, careful effort; sparing no pain.
pād'lock, a kind of lock; to shut.	pāint, coloring-matter; to paint; to color.
paē'an, a joyous song; a song of triumph.	pāint'er, one who paints.
pā'gan, a worshiper of false gods.	pāint'ing, act or art of representing objects by means of colors.
pā'gan ism, heathenism.	pair, a couple; to be joined in pairs.
pāge, an attendant; side of a written or printed leaf; to number pages.	pāl'ace, a magnificent house.
	pal an quin', an oriental carriage carried on men's shoulders.

Lesson 125.

pāl'a ta ble, agreeable to the taste.	pal mēt'to, a species of palm tree.
pāl'ate, the roof of the mouth.	palm'y, flourishing; prosperous.
pa lā'tial, relating to a palace.	pāl'pa ble, plain; obvious.
pa lā'ver, flattery; to use deceitful talk.	pāl'pi tate, to throb; to flutter.
pāle, dusky white; a picket; to enclose with pales.	pāl'sied, affected with palsy.
pāl'ette, an oval tablet on which to mix paints.	pāl'sy, paralysis; to paralyze.
pal i sāde', a fence of strong stakes set in the ground.	pāl'try, worthless; contemptible.
pall, a black covering for a bier; to become insipid.	pām'per, to feed to excess; to glut.
pāl'li ate, to cover with excuse; to ease.	pāmph'let, a small paper book.
pāl'id, pale; wan.	pan a cē'a, a remedy for all diseases.
palm, inner part of the hand; a tree.	pan de mō'ni um, council-chamber of demons.
pāl'mate, having the shape of the hand with the fingers spread.	pān'der, to minister to the desires of others.
	pāne, a plate of glass for a window.
	pan e gyr'ic, an oration in praise of some person or achievement.

Lesson 126.

ăp'pli ca ble
 mar riage a ble
 prăc ti cable
 tăb er na cle
 mat ri mo ny
 mag is tra cy
 tran si to ry
 ad ver sa ry
 lap i da ry
 cap il la ry
 ap o plex y
 an ti qua ted

veg'e ta ble
 Feb ru a ry
 spec u la tor
 per ish a ble
 nec ro man cy
 cred it a ble
 ven er a ble
 pred a to ry
 pres by ter y
 prof er a ble
 prăb'end a ry
 cěl e bra ted

dis'pu ta ble
 fig'u ra tive
 lit er a ture
 dif fi cul ty
 im i ta tive
 in ven to ry
 lit er a ry
 trib u ta ry
 dig ni ta ry
 mis cel la ny
 mil i ta ry
 ir ri ta ble

Lesson 127.

com'pe tence
 com men ta ry
 cor ol la ry
 con tro ver sy
 cop u la tive
 ɔp er a tive
 vol a til ize
 prof li ga cy
 vol un ta ry
 sol i ta ry
 ob sti na cy
 com pe ten cy

cū'li na ry
 du bi ous ness
 lu mi na ry
 nu mer a ble
 stū di ous ly
 cūs'tom a ry
 jus ti fi a ble
 pul mo na ry
 pun ish a ble
 sumpt u a ry
 ut ter a ble
 vul ner a ble

hōn'or a ry
 com mis sa ry
 or a to ry
 prom is so ry
 līn e a ment
 in tri ca cy
 mis er a ble
 bûr den some ness
 mur der ous ly
 pur ga to ry
 mer ci ful ly
 per se cu tor

Lesson 128.

quäck, *cry of a duck; a pretender.*
 quad'rant, *quarter of a circle; an instrument.*
 quad'rat, *a blank type.*
 quad roon', *offspring of a mulatto and a white person.*
 quad'ru ped, *having four feet; a four-footed animal.*
 quad'ru ple, *fourfold; to multiply by four.*
 quaff, *to drink; to drink copiously.*
 quäg'mire, *wet, shaky land.*
 quäil, *a partridge; to shrink; to cower.*
 quäint, *odd and fanciful; antique.*
 quäke, *to shake with emotion, fear, or cold.*
 Quäker, *one of the sect of Friends.*

qual i fi cä'tion, *act of qualifying; endowment.*
 qual'i fied, *capable; modified.*
 qual'i fy, *to fit; to limit.*
 qual'i ty, *distinguishing features.*
 quan'da ry, *a state of perplexity.*
 quan'ti ty, *any amount; a portion.*
 quar'an tine, *restraint of intercourse to a ship.*
 quar'el, *an angry contest; to dispute heatedly.*
 quar'el some, *apt to quarrel.*
 quar'ry, *a mine of stone for building; to take from a quarry.*
 quar'ter, *fourth part; shelter; to lodge.*
 quar tette, *four-part music; four musical performers.*

Lesson 129.

quar'to, *size of book pages made by folding a sheet of paper twice.*
 quartz, *pure silex.*
 quash, *to subdue; to annul.*
 quäy, *a wharf; a bank at the shore.*
 queen, *consort of a king; a female sovereign of a kingdom.*
 queer, *odd; singular.*
 quëll, *to subdue; to establish peace.*
 quënch, *to extinguish; to put to an end.*
 quë'r'u lous, *constantly complaining.*
 quë'ry, *an inquiry; to inquire.*
 quëst, *act of seeking; search.*
 quë's'tion, *an interrogation; a query.*
 quë's'tion a ble, *liable to be called into question.*

quib'ble, *a cavil; evading the point in question.*
 quïck, *sprightly; brisk; rapid.*
 quïck'en, *to make alive; to hasten.*
 quïck'lime, *carbonate of lime void of moisture.*
 quïck'sand, *loose sand mixed with water.*
 quïck'sil ver, *mercury.*
 quïck'step, *a brisk, spirited march.*
 quïck'-wit ted, *possessing ready wit.*
 qui ës'cent, *in a state of repose; silent.*
 quï'et, *in a state of repose; calm.*
 quilt, *a bed-cover; to stick together two layers of goods with cotton, etc between them.*

Lesson 130.

rāb'bet, <i>cutting a shoulder on the edge of a board.</i>	rād'ish, <i>the long root of a plant fit for food.</i>
rāb'bit, <i>an animal resembling the hare.</i>	rā'di us, <i>a straight line from center to circumference of a circle.</i>
rāb'ble, <i>a mob; a group of vulgar, noisy people.</i>	rāf'fle, <i>to engage in a raffle; a form of lottery.</i>
rāb'id, <i>mad; furious.</i>	rāft, <i>lumber fastened together for floating.</i>
rac coon', <i>a small carnivorous animal.</i>	rāft'er, <i>a timber support to the roof of a building.</i>
rāce, <i>those having a common ancestry.</i>	rāge, <i>violent anger with noise.</i>
rāck'et, <i>a din; a sort of hoop with net-work stretched across it.</i>	rāg'ged, <i>broken with jagged edges: wearing torn clothes.</i>
rā'cy, <i>rich; exciting to the mental taste.</i>	rāid, <i>an invasion.</i>
rā'di ance, <i>vivid brightness; luster.</i>	rāil, <i>a bar of wood or iron; to reproach.</i>
rā'di ant, <i>giving off a vivid light; splendor.</i>	rāil'ing, <i>a number of rails.</i>
rā'di ate, <i>to emit rays; to emit in direct lines.</i>	rāil'ler y, <i>banter.</i>
rād'i cal, <i>relating to, or proceeding from, the root; extreme.</i>	rāi'ment, <i>clothing; garments.</i>

Lesson 131.

rāin'-gauge, <i>an instrument for measuring the amount of rainfall.</i>	rān'cid, <i>having a rank smell; musty.</i>
rāise, <i>to elevate; to cause to grow.</i>	rān'cor, <i>deep malignity; enmity.</i>
rāis'in, <i>a dried grape.</i>	rān'cor ous, <i>full of hatred.</i>
rāke, <i>an implement; a vicious person; to gather.</i>	rān'dom, <i>by chance; without settled aim.</i>
rāl'ly, <i>to reunite; regaining strength.</i>	rānge, <i>to rove; to place in order.</i>
rām'ble, <i>to rove; to stroll.</i>	rānk, <i>a line of soldiers; degree; to class.</i>
rām i fi cā'tion, <i>numerous branches passing out.</i>	rānk'le, <i>to be inflamed.</i>
rām'i fy, <i>to divide into branches.</i>	rān'sack, <i>to search; to pillage.</i>
rāmp'age, <i>a state of excitement or passion.</i>	rān'som, <i>freedom from bondage; price of freedom.</i>
rāmp'ant, <i>overleaping restraint; wild.</i>	rānt, <i>to rave; boisterous.</i>
rām'part, <i>outer wall of a fortress; bulwark.</i>	ra pā'cious, <i>living on prey.</i>
	ra pāc'i ty, <i>extreme greediness; desire of gain.</i>
	rāp'id, <i>swift; advancing with speed.</i>

Lesson 132.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

făs'ci nate
 lac er ate
 vac ci nate
 can ni bal
 lach ry mal
 ac ci dent
 chas tise ment
 sat ir ize
 tran quil ize
 aq ui line
 flag eo let

păr'o quet
 gar ri son
 han di cap
 am a zon
 al che my
 an arch y
 ap a thy
 fal la cy
 gran a ry
 mal a dy
 maj es ty

răil'ler y
 psal mo dy
 las si tude
 blas phe my
 rhap so dy
 an chor age
 răsp ber ry
 aph o rism
 am e thyst
 bach e lor
 char ac ter

Lesson 133.

frăt'ri cide
 sac ri lege
 gas e ous
 par ox ysm
 par ri cide
 pār a sol
 gar ru lous
 an o dyne
 aq ue duct
 pal pa ble
 cham o mile
 par a mour

ăr'bi trate
 ar mis tice
 bar ba rize
 ar ma ture
 ar ma ment
 phar ma cy
 char la tan
 arch i trave
 har le quin
 mar ma lade
 par lia ment
 harp si chord

sěp'a rate
 eq ui page
 hem a tite
 chem i cal
 spher i cal
 tech ni cal
 scep ti cism
 prel a cy
 plen te ous
 jes sa mine
 med i cine
 prej u dice

Lesson 134.

săb' bath, *holy day; a day of rest.*
 sâ'ber, *a sword; to cut with a saber.*
 sâ'ble, *a species of weasel; black.*
 sâc, *a sack filled with pus or fluid.*
 sâc'cha rine, *relating to sugar.*
 sâ'chem, *chief of a tribe of American Indians.*
 sâck, *a bag; a loose garment.*
 sâck'cloth, *coarse cloth; bagging.*
 sâc'ra ment, *a solemn religious rite.*
 sac ra mēnt'al, *pertaining to a sacrament.*
 sâ'cred, *holy; consecrated.*
 sâc'ri fice, *offering to a divinity; to destroy.*
 sâc'ri lege, *profanation of sacred things.*

sac ri lē'gious, *impious; profane.*
 sâd, *affected with grief; causing sorrow.*
 sâd'dle, *a seat for the rider of an animal.*
 Sâd'du cee, *a Jewish disbeliever in the resurrection.*
 sâd'i ron, *a flat-iron.*
 sâfe, *free from danger; an iron vault.*
 sâfe'guard, *a means of protection.*
 sâfe'ty, *security; close custody.*
 sâfe'ty-lamp, *a lamp protected from explosive gases by wire gauze.*
 sâfe'ty-valve, *a valve to relieve pressure in steam-boilers, etc.*
 sâf'fron, *a bulbous plant; deep yellow.*

Lesson 135.

săg, *to bend under weight; to yield.*
 sa gâ'cious, *keen penetration or judgment.*
 sa gâc'i ty, *sagaciousness; shrewdness.*
 sâge, *a plant; a wise man.*
 sâ'go, *a starch prepared from the pith of the palm tree.*
 sâid, *before mentioned.*
 sâil, *canvas on a ship; a craft; to go on a voyage.*
 sâil'or, *a navigator; a seaman.*
 sâint, *a holy person; one of the blessed in heaven.*
 sâint'ly, *qualities belonging to a saint.*
 sâke, *account; regard; purpose.*
 sâl'a ble, *marketable.*
 sâl'ad, *herbs prepared with salt, in their raw state.*

sâl'a man der, *a kind of reptile resembling both a lizard and a frog.*
 sâl'a ry, *remuneration for services.*
 sâle, *act of selling; transfer of property for a price.*
 sâl e râ'tus, *baking soda.*
 sâles'man, *a seller of merchandise.*
 sâ'li ent, *conspicuous; projecting.*
 sa line', *having the qualities of salt.*
 sa li'va, *a liquid secreted in the mouth by the salivary glands.*
 sâl'i vate, *to cause an excessive flow of saliva.*
 sâl'low, *sickly yellowish color of the skin.*
 sâl'ly, *to rush out, as troops; an attack; a flight of fancy.*
 sâl'ly-port, *place of egress from a fort.*

Lesson 136.

tăb'er na cle, <i>a movable structure for worship.</i>	tăc'i turn, <i>a disposition to be quiet; not free to converse.</i>
tă'ble, <i>a flat surface; a summary; to resolve to postpone action.</i>	tăck, <i>to fasten slightly or hastily; directing a ship by changing sails.</i>
tăb'leau, <i>a scene represented by living persons.</i>	tăck'le, <i>pulleys and rope; to lay hold upon.</i>
tă'ble-land, <i>a high plain; a plateau.</i>	tăct, <i>quick apprehension of what is required by circumstances.</i>
tă'ble-spoon, <i>a large spoon for table use.</i>	tăc'ti cian, <i>one versed in management.</i>
tăb'let, <i>a small table; a blank book; a lozenge.</i>	tăc'tics, <i>science of military movements.</i>
ta boo', <i>to prohibit use or intercourse; a prohibition.</i>	tăc'tile, <i>perceptible to the touch.</i>
tăb'u lar, <i>relating to a table in form or use.</i>	tăd'pole, <i>a frog in its first stage of life.</i>
tăb'u late, <i>to form into tables or summaries.</i>	tăf'fy, <i>a kind of candy.</i>
tăc'it, <i>silent; implied, but not expressed.</i>	tăg, <i>a label; the rabble.</i>
	tăil, <i>the rear termination of an animal.</i>
	tăi'lor, <i>a maker of men's wear.</i>
	tăint, <i>to infect; a blemish; corruption.</i>
	tăke, <i>to lay hold of; to accept; to bear.</i>

Lesson 137.

tăk'ing, <i>pleasing; act of getting possession.</i>	Tăl'mud, <i>book of Hebrew laws, etc.</i>
tăle, <i>something told.</i>	tăl'on, <i>a fowl's claw.</i>
tăl'ent, <i>an ancient weight or coin; intellectual ability.</i>	tăm'a ble, <i>capable of being tamed.</i>
tăl'ent ed, <i>possessing ability or skill.</i>	tăm'a rind, <i>a tropical tree and its fruit.</i>
tăl'is man, <i>a charm.</i>	tăm bour ine', <i>a single-headed drum.</i>
talk, <i>conversation; rumor; to converse.</i>	tâme, <i>accustomed to man; to subdue.</i>
talk'a tive, <i>disposed to much talking; loquacious.</i>	tăm'per, <i>to meddle.</i>
tall, <i>high in stature.</i>	tăn, <i>ground bark; to convert skin into leather.</i>
tăl'low, <i>fat of sheep and cattle.</i>	tăn'dem, <i>one after another; a bicycle for two or more riders.</i>
tăl'low-chand ler, <i>a maker or seller of tallow candles.</i>	tăn'gent, <i>a straight line touching a curve at a single point.</i>
tăl'ly, <i>a score or count; to count; to make suitable.</i>	tăn'gi ble, <i>perceptible to touch; easily apprehended.</i>
tăl'ly-ho, <i>the hunter's cry to his dogs.</i>	tăn'gle, <i>interwoven confusedly; to entrap.</i>

Lesson 138.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

děc'i mal	mer'ci less	vīs'ce ra	cōl'lo quy
ec sta sy	per ti nence	mis tle toe	com e dy
ef fi gy	per ma nence	priv i lege	com i ty
el e gy	per qui site	lic o rice	hon est y
gel a tine	per vi ous	liq ue fy	chol e ra
dec a logue	ser pen tine	min ia ture	bron chi al
dem a gogue	serv ile ly	vil lain y	pros e lyte
gen i tive	serv i tor	pil lo ry	ox y gen
hem i sphere	ter mi nus	hid e ous	or i fice
her e tic	ver di gris	cim e ter	ob e lisk
rhet o ric	ver ti go	liq ui date	moc ca sin

Lesson 139.

mū'ci lage	ūl'cer ate	aud'i ble	e mā'ciate
cū'ra cy	drudg er y	au gu ry	ex pa tiate
u su al	nun ner y	au di ence	in gra tiate
u su ry	scur ril ous	au thor ize	in sa tiate
glu tin ous	nul li ty	au to crat	fal la cious
pu tre fy	punct u ate	pau per ism	au da cious
stu pe fy	suc cu lent	au spi ces	ce ta ceous
lu di crous	mus cu lar	lau da num	crus ta ceous
u su rer	suc co tash	plau si ble	vi va cious
spu ri ous	hur ri cane	pau ci ty	per sua sion
mu tu al	sup pu rate	nau ti cal	con ta gious
su i cide	sup pli ant	fraud u lent	cour a geous

Lesson 140.

u biq'ui tous, <i>everywhere present</i>	üm'bel, <i>a cluster of flowers.</i>
äd'der, <i>the milk gland of a female mammal.</i>	üm bel lif'er ous, <i>bearing umbels.</i>
g'li ness, <i>lack of beauty; baseness of mind.</i>	üm'ber, <i>an ochre used as a pigment.</i>
üg'ly, <i>not handsome; ill-natured.</i>	üm'brage, <i>offense; resentment.</i>
ül'cer, <i>an open, running sore.</i>	um brël'la, <i>a portable screen to protect from the sun or rain and snow.</i>
ül'cer ate, <i>to form an ulcer or ulcers.</i>	üm'pire, <i>one who decides a dispute; a judge.</i>
ul tē'ri or, <i>beyond; more distant.</i>	un ā'ble, <i>not able; lacking strength, knowledge, etc.</i>
ül'ti mate, <i>remote; farthest; not capable of further analysis.</i>	un ac cēpt'a ble, <i>not acceptable; displeasing.</i>
ul ti mā'tum, <i>a final offer.</i>	un ac count'a ble, <i>not responsible; not explainable.</i>
ül'tra, <i>radical; an advocate of extreme measures.</i>	u na nīm'i ty, <i>oneness in opinion.</i>
ul tra mā rine', <i>beyond the sea; a blue color.</i>	u nän'i mous, <i>of one mind; general agreement.</i>
ul tra mōn'tane, <i>beyond the mountains.</i>	un än'swer a ble, <i>not to be refuted.</i>
ul tra mūn'dane, <i>beyond the world.</i>	

Lesson 141.

un as sūm'ing, <i>humble; modest.</i>	un con cern', <i>free from mental uneasiness.</i>
un a ware', <i>without previous knowledge.</i>	un cōn'scious, <i>lacking consciousness.</i>
un bar', <i>to unfasten.</i>	un con sti tū'tion al, <i>contrary to the constitution.</i>
un be com'ing, <i>not suitable; indecent.</i>	un con vert'ed, <i>impenitent; sinful.</i>
ün'be lief, <i>skepticism; infidelity.</i>	un couth', <i>rude; awkward in manners.</i>
un bo'som, <i>to disclose; to reveal.</i>	un daunt'ed, <i>fearless; intrepid.</i>
un cer'tain, <i>unreliable; doubtful of the direction or result.</i>	un de ceive', <i>to free from deception.</i>
un chāin, <i>to free from chains or imprisonment.</i>	ün'der brush, <i>shrubs growing under trees.</i>
un cīv'il, <i>discourteous.</i>	un der gö', <i>to bear; to suffer.</i>
un cīv'il ized, <i>the savage or barbarous state.</i>	un der gräd'u ate, <i>a college student who has not graduated.</i>
än'cle, <i>a father's or mother's brother.</i>	un der lēt', <i>to let at second-hand.</i>
un clēan', <i>foul; morally impure.</i>	un der lie', <i>to lie under.</i>

Lesson 142.

vā'can cy, *emptiness; leisure; unoccupied position.*

vā'cant, *not filled; unoccupied; blank.*

vā'cate, *to remove from; to annul.*

va cā'tion, *interval of rest.*

vāc'ci nate, *to inoculate with vaccine.*

vāc'cine, *virus from the cow-pox.*

vāc'il late, *to move back and forth; to change opinion.*

va cū'i ty, *emptiness; vacuum.*

vāg'a bond, *a vagrant; a worthless wanderer.*

va gā'ry, *a freak of the mind; a fancy.*

vā'gran cy, *act or state of a vagrant.*

vāgue, *uncertain; dim; unsettled.*

vāil, *same as veil.*

vāin, *valueless; self-conceited.*

val e dic tō'ri an, *one who makes the valedictory address.*

val e dic'to ry, *a farewell address at commencement.*

vāl'en tine, *a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day.*

va lē'ri an, *a plant used as a nerve remedy.*

vāl'iant, *courageous; brave; heroic.*

vāl'id, *founded in truth; legal.*

va lid'i ty, *legality.*

va lise, *a hand-trunk.*

vāl'ley, *low land between hills or mountains.*

vāl'or, *physical bravery or mental heroism.*

vāl'or ous, *having or showing valor.*

Lesson 143.

vāl'u a ble, *having worth; something of value.*

val u ā'tion, *setting a price or value; appraisement.*

vāl'ue, *worth; to fix a price.*

vālve, *a door or lid opening in one direction.*

vām'pire, *a blood-sucking bat; an extortioner.*

vān, *the advance guard of an army or fleet.*

vān'dal, *a barbarous invader.*

vān'guard, *troops moving in advance of an army.*

va nil'la, *a plant, or a flavoring substance made from its fruit.*

vān'ish, *to disappear, to fade.*

vān'i ty, *empty pride; egotism.*

vān'quish, *to subdue in a contest; to refute in argument.*

vāp'id, *spiritless; insipid; flat.*

vā'por, *gaseous form; to pass off in fumes; to brag.*

vā'ri a ble, *liable to change; unsteady.*

vā'ri ance, *a disagreement; dissension.*

vār'i cose, *enlarged, as veins.*

vā'ri e gate, *to diversify in outward appearance.*

va rī'e ty, *change; diversity.*

vā'rī o loid, *a slight attack of small-pox.*

vā'ri ous, *changeable; uncertain.*

var'nish, *a transparent liquid to pre-serve paint or wood.*

Lesson 144.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

a quăt'ic	a cē'tous	au thēn'tic	co er'cion
ce phal ic	e gre gious	pu tres cent	dis per sion
chro mat ic	fa ce tious	qui es cent	in ter ment.
de fal cate	co her ence	lieu ten ant	pre fer ment
dis par age	sub pœ na	ex cheq uer	e ner vate
en fran chise	mag ne sia	bis sex tile	hi ber nal
ex am ine	chi me ra	pro ject ile	re ver sal
em bar rass	hy e na	ex cres cence	dis cern ing
ec stat ic	ple be ian	clan des tine	in ter pret
pneu mat ic	qui e tus	co quet ry	co er cive
ty ran nic	vice ge rent	quin tes sence	in ter stice

Lesson 145.

col lis'ion	op pō'nent	a pōs'tle	e lū'sion
de cis ion	com pos ure	ca lor ic	dif fu sion
lo gi cian	dis clo sure	cha ot ic	il lu sion
ma gi cian	a tro cious	ma son ic	pol lu tion
mu si cian	fe ro cious	sym bol ic	a mu sive
op ti cian	cor ro sive	co los sal	de lu sive
pa tri cian	am bro sia	ac knowl edge	al lure ment
phy si cian	au ro ra	com pos ite	a muse ment
tran si tion	un so cial	pro bos cis	a cu men
pa vil ion	ex plo sion	syn op sis	il lu mine
pos til ion	en roll ment	spas mod ic	pe cul iar
ver mil ion	di vorce ment	un con scious	sul phu ric

Lesson 146.

wab'ble, <i>a wagging motion from side to side.</i>	wag'gle, <i>reeling motion from side to side.</i>
wad, <i>a little mass of paper, tow, etc.</i>	wag'on, <i>a four-wheeled vehicle heavier than a carriage.</i>
wad'ding, <i>cotton or wool used for padding garments.</i>	waif, <i>goods found with no claimant; a foundling.</i>
wad'dle, <i>to walk like a duck; a swinging walk.</i>	wain, <i>a wagon.</i>
wāde, <i>to walk through water or mud.</i>	wain'scot, <i>wooden lining of a room; to line a room.</i>
wā'fer, <i>a thin cake.</i>	waist'coat, <i>a short sleeveless garment</i>
wā'fle, <i>a thin cake baked on an iron griddle.</i>	wāit, <i>to stay; to stay in expectation.</i>
wāft, <i>to carry through the air or water.</i>	wāit'er, <i>a server; a tray.</i>
wāg, <i>a droll fellow; to move quickly from side to side.</i>	wāive, <i>to relinquish a claim; to reject.</i>
wāge, <i>to stake; to carry on a contest.</i>	wāke, <i>to watch; to awake; track of a ship in water.</i>
wā'ger, <i>a bet; the object of a bet; to bet.</i>	wāke'ful ness, <i>free from sleepiness.</i>
wā'ges, <i>pay for services; earnings.</i>	wall, <i>the side or division of a building.</i>
	wal'let, <i>a bag; a pocket-book.</i>

Lesson 147.

wal'lop, <i>to beat; to flog.</i>	war'ble, <i>to carol as a bird; a lively song.</i>
wal'low, <i>to roll in mire; to live filthily.</i>	ward, <i>to ward off; a division; a person under a guardian.</i>
wal'nut, <i>a tree and the nut it bears.</i>	war'den, <i>the keeper of a prison, etc.</i>
wal'rus, <i>a mammal resembling the seal.</i>	ward'robe, <i>a closet for clothing; an outfit of wearing apparel.</i>
wam'pum, <i>shell beads used by the North American Indians as money.</i>	wāre, <i>goods; merchandise.</i>
wan, <i>having a pale or sickly cast.</i>	wāre'house, <i>a building for storing goods.</i>
wand, <i>a short rod.</i>	war'fare, <i>a struggle; hostilities.</i>
wan'der, <i>to ramble; to stray; to be unsteady in mind.</i>	wā'ri ness, <i>foresight; caution.</i>
wāne, <i>to decrease; to fail.</i>	war'like, <i>having the appearance of war; relating to war.</i>
wānt, <i>to need; to desire; poverty.</i>	warm, <i>having moderate heat; fervent.</i>
wan'ton, <i>gay; unrestrained; a strumpet.</i>	warn, <i>to admonish; to give authoritative notice.</i>
war, <i>a contest of arms; to carry on hostilities.</i>	

Lesson 148.

yacht, a sea-going vessel for pleasure trips, racing, etc.	yearn, to desire earnestly; to long for.
yacht'ing, sailing in a yacht.	yēast, a ferment for raising dough.
yām, an esculent root or vegetable.	yēlk, yellow part of an egg.
Yān'kee, a corruption of the word English.	yēll, to cry out with agony; a hideous scream.
yārd, three linear feet; a plot of ground adjoining a building.	yēl'low, golden color.
yarn, heavy thread; a seaman's story.	yēl'low's, jaundice; a disease of the peach tree.
yār'row, a plant pungent to the taste.	yeō'man, a common but respectable citizen.
yawl, a ship's boat.	yeō'man ry, the common people collectively.
yawn, to open the mouth wide; to gape.	yēs'ter day, day previous to to-day.
yeā, yes; truly.	yēt, still; at least; however.
yēar, the time required for the earth to move around the sun.	yew, a species of pine tree.
yēar'ling, one-year-old animal.	yiēld, to furnish; to afford; to concede.

Lesson 149.

yōke, a frame for hitching oxen; bondage.	zēal, fervor in the pursuit of anything.
yōn'der, at a distance within view.	zēal'ot, one who is full of zeal; a fanatic.
yōre, of old; long since.	zēal'ous, full of zeal.
you, personal pronoun of the second person.	zē'bra, a striped quadruped of Southern Africa, allied to the horse.
yoūng, not old; early stage of growth; ignorant.	zē'nith, point in the heavens directly overhead.
yoūng'ster, a juvenile; a lad.	zēph'yr, the west wind; a delicate breeze.
youth, childhood; a young man.	zē'ro, cipher; starting-point in a scale.
youth'ful, young; fresh; vigorous.	zēst, keen relish; to give a relish to.
youth'ful ness, the state of being youthful.	zīg'zāg, full of angles; to form with sharp turns.
yūc'cā, an American flowering plant.	zīnc, a white metal with a bluish tint.
Yule, ancient name for Christmas season.	zō'di ac, an imaginary belt in the heavens.
Yule-tide, time of Yule.	zo ol'o gy, the science of natural history.

Lesson 150.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

a būn'dant	e mŭl'sion	in strŭct'ive	ro tŭn da
a bun dance	e mul gent	im pul sive	re cur rence
co nun drum	ef ful gent	in dul gence	oc cur rence
con cur rence	en cum ber	per cus sion	tri umph al
con vul sive	es cutch eon	pro pul sion	tri umph ant
con junc tion	ex pul sion	pre sump tion	re duc tion
con cus sion	il lus trate	pro duc tion	pro mul gate
con sump tive	in dul gent	pre sump tive	un just ly
com pul sion	in cul càte	re pug nance	un luck y
de struc tion	in jus tice	re dun dant	re ful gence
dis cus sion	in un date	re luc tant	pro duc tive

Lesson 151.

ad join'ing	ac quāint'ance	ap pēar'ance	in dorse'ment
a void ance	ab stain ing	a gree ment	e nor mous
ap point ing	ap prais er	ar rear age	al read y
ap point ment	ar raign ment	be reave ment	un pleas ant
a void ing	as sail ant	con ceal ment	un friend ly
a noint ed	at tain ment	de mean or	re hears al
a noint ing	con vey ing	en dear ment	ex tir pate
em broid er	con vey ance	en treat y	at tor ney
em broil ing	sur vey or	in vei gle	dis guis ing
en join der	ma dei ra	in vei gler	ac cou ter
re joic ing	o bei sance	mos qui to	af front ed
re join der	un faith ful	un ea sy	be com ing

Lesson 152.

- a brēast', *side by side on a line.*
 a brīdg'e', *to bring within less space.*
 a brīdg'ment, *contraction; diminution.*
 a broad', *at large; in foreign countries.*
 āb'ro gāte, *to annul by an act of authority.*
 ab rūpt', *broken; steep; precipitous.*
 ab rūpt'ly, *in an abrupt manner.*
 āb'scess, *a collection of pus.*
 ab scōnd', *to hide in order to avoid a legal process.*
 āb'sēnce, *a being absent; not present.*
 āb'sent, *not present in a place.*
 ab sēnt', *to stay away from a place.*
 āb sen tee', *one who absents himself from any place or duty.*
 āb'so lūte, *positive; without limitations.*
 ab so lū'tion, *an acquittal; a remission of sins.*
 ab solve', *to release from obligation or responsibility.*
 ab sōrb', *to drink in; to engage wholly.*
 ab sorp'tion, *process of absorbing.*
 ab stāin', *to forbear, or refrain, voluntarily.*
 ab stē'mi ous, *sparing in diet; temperate.*
 āb'sti nent, *free from indulgence.*
 ab strāct', *to separate; to reduce.*
 āb'stract, *distinct; apart from the concrete.*
 ab strūse', *hidden; hard to be understood.*
 ab strūse'ly, *not plainly.*

Lesson 153.

- ab sūrd', *without reason or truth.*
 a būn'dance, *great plenty.*
 a būn'dant, *plentiful; sufficient.*
 a būse', *to use ill; to treat rudely.*
 a būse', *rude treatment; corrupt practice.*
 a bū'sive, *marked by abuse.*
 a būt'ment, *that on which anything terminates, as a bridge.*
 a byss, *a bottomless depth.*
 a cā'ci a, *a kind of tree or shrub.*
 āc a dēm'ic, *pertaining to an academy.*
 a cād'e my, *a high institution of learning.*
 a cān'thus, *a prickly plant.*
 ac cēde', *to agree or assent.*
 ac cēl'er ate, *to quicken the motion or action of.*
 āc'cent, *a stress of voice on a particular syllable of a word.*
 ac cēnt', *to pronounce or mark with accent.*
 ac cēpt', *to receive with full consent.*
 āc cēpt'a ble, *worthy of being accepted.*
 āc cess', *near approach or admittance.*
 ac cēs'sa ry, *uniting in, or contributing to, a crime.*
 ac cēs'si ble, *easy of access.*
 ac cēs'sion, *increase by something added.*
 ac cēs'so ry, *one who contributes to a crime.*

Lesson 154.

bånd, <i>that which binds; a company of persons.</i>	bänk, <i>a ridge of earth; a place in which to deposit money.</i>
bånd'age, <i>a band to bind up wounds; to bandage.</i>	bänk'a ble, <i>receivable at a bank.</i>
ban dän'na, <i>a kind of silk or cotton handkerchief.</i>	bänk'-bill, <i>a bank-note.</i>
bånd'box, <i>a paper box for bonnets and hats.</i>	bänk'er, <i>one who receives and remits money.</i>
bän'dit, <i>a lawless or desperate person; a brigand.</i>	bänk'ing, <i>business of a banker.</i>
bän'dy, <i>to beat back and forth; to agitate.</i>	bänk'-note, <i>a promissory note issued by a bank.</i>
bäne, <i>a deadly poison; ruin.</i>	bänk'rupt, <i>unable to pay debts; insolvent.</i>
bang, <i>to thump; to strike; a blow.</i>	bank'-stock, <i>shares in the capital stock of a bank.</i>
bän'ish, <i>to drive away; to exile.</i>	bän'ner, <i>a flag; a military ensign.</i>
bän'is ter, <i>a baluster.</i>	bän'quet, <i>a feast; to treat with a feast.</i>
bän'jo, <i>a stringed musical instrument.</i>	bän'tam, <i>a very small variety of fowl.</i>
	bän'ter, <i>to play upon words.</i>

Lesson 155.

bän'yan, <i>a kind of fig tree.</i>	bare, <i>naked; to remove the covering.</i>
bäp'tism, <i>application of water to a person.</i>	bare'faced, <i>shameless; impudent.</i>
bäp'tist, <i>one who believes in baptism.</i>	bare'ly, <i>merely; only.</i>
bäp'tis ter y, <i>a place where baptism is administered.</i>	bar'gain, <i>agreement; contract.</i>
ba p tize', <i>to administer baptism; to christen.</i>	bärge, <i>a large boat, without propeller, for passengers or freight; an omnibus for excursions.</i>
bar, <i>a long piece of wood or metal; a barrier.</i>	bark, <i>covering of a tree; noise made by a dog; to bark.</i>
barb, <i>the points that stand backward in an arrow.</i>	bar'ley, <i>a grain used for food and for making malt.</i>
bar bā'ri an, <i>a savage; uncivilized.</i>	bar'na cle, <i>a shell-fish.</i>
bar'ba rism, <i>uncivilized state; incorrect form of speech.</i>	ba röm'e ter, <i>an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.</i>
bar'ba rous, <i>uncivilized; ferocious.</i>	bar'on, <i>a titled personage in England.</i>
bar'be cue, <i>an animal roasted whole.</i>	ba rouche', <i>four-wheeled carriage with falling top.</i>
bar'ber, <i>a hair-dresser.</i>	

Lesson 156.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

am bus cāde'	ac qui ěsce'	ad ver tise'	dis ha bille'
bar ri cade	bag a telle	cir cum scribe	dis em bogue
can non aĉe	cir cum vent	co in cide	im ma ture
cav al cade	clar i net	dis in cline	dis a buse
col on nade	dis af fect	im po lite	im por tune
en fi lade	dis in fect	im pro vise	in ter rŭpt
lem on aĉe	dis re spect	dis o blige	re con strŭct
mas quer aĉe	dis pos sess	mis ad vise	as cer tain
mis ar range	ef fer vesce	sub di vide	ap per tain
mis be have	pict ur esque	su per scribe	en ter tain
pal i sade	rec om mend	un dis guise	dis con cert

Lesson 157.

ab sen tee'	deb au chee'	mag a zĭne'	mis be liĕve
as sign ee	brig a dier	man da rin	rep ar tee
cav a lier	bom ba zine	gon do lier	dom i nee.
buc ca neer	dis a gree	fi nan cier	in dis creet
cap u chin	dev o tee	mu ti neer	mis con ceive
chan de lier	fric as see	pi o neer	un de ceive
chev a lier	leg a tee	pri va teer	un fore seen
cui ras sier	mort ga gee	vol un teer	pam phlet eer
co te rie	nom i nee	quar an tine	mu let eer
con sign ee	auc tion eer	tam bour ine	mis be lief
ref er ee	gaz et teer	gren a dier	un be lief
ref u gee	en gin eer	o ver seer	su per sede

Lesson 158.

- căm'e ra, *an instrument used for photographing.*
 căm'o mile, *a medicinal plant.*
 cămp, *a community of tents; to pitch tents.*
 căm paign', *time occupied in hostilities; to wage a contest.*
 căm phēne', *pure oil of turpentine.*
 căm'phor, *the gum obtained from an East Indian tree.*
 cămp'-stool, *a light folding-chair.*
 căn, *a metallic vessel for liquids; to have power.*
 ca năl', *an artificial water-channel; a duct for the passage of liquids.*
 ca nard', *an extravagant fabrication.*
 căn'cel, *to draw lines across; to obliterate.*
 can cel lă'tion, *striking out common factors; act of cancelling.*
 căn'cer, *the crab; a malignant ulcer; sign in the zodiac.*
 can de lă'brum, *a branched candlestick.*
 căn'did, *free from bias; fair; frank.*
 căn'di da cy, *the position of a candidate.*
 căn'di date, *one who solicits an office.*
 căn'dle, *a cylinder of wax, tallow, etc., to furnish light.*
 Căn'dle mas, *feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, Feb. 2.*
 căn'dle stick, *a candle-holder.*
 căn'dor, *freedom from bias; fairness.*
 căn'dy, *a confection; to form into sugar.*
 căne, *a tall plant; a walking-stick; to beat with a cane.*
 ca nîne', *relating to dogs.*

Lesson 159.

- căn'is ter, *a small case for tea, etc.*
 căn'ker, *an ulcer in the mouth; any destroying agency.*
 căn'ni bal, *one who eats human flesh.*
 căn'non, *a large gun on trucks.*
 can non ade', *act of discharging cannon; to attack with cannon.*
 ca noe', *an Indian boat made of a hollowed tree or of bark.*
 căn'on, *an ecclesiastical law; a catalogue of saints.*
 căn'on ize, *to proclaim or declare a saint.*
 căn'o py, *an overhead covering; to cover with a canopy.*
 cânt, *sing-song manner of speaking.*
 căn'ta loupe, *a variety of musk-melon.*
 căn'ti lěv er, *a supporting bracket.*
 can tă'ta, *a poem set to music.*
 can teen', *a vessel for carrying liquor for drink.*
 căn'ter, *to gallop slowly; a slow gallop.*
 căn'ti cle, *a little song.*
 căn'to, *a principal division of a poem.*
 căn'ton, *a state or province.*
 căn'vas, *a coarse flaxen or hempen cloth.*
 căn'vass, *to examine; to solicit votes.*
 caout'chouc, *the sap of the India-rubber tree.*
 căp, *a covering for the head; to provide with a cap.*
 că pa bil'i ty, *quality of being capable.*
 că'pa ble, *having physical or mental ability or qualification.*

Lesson 160.

däunt, to intimidate; to dismay.	dëäd'-march, solemn music at a military burial.
däv'it, a sort of bracket on a ship to raise a boat by.	dëäf, lacking the sense of hearing.
daw'dle, to waste time in trifling.	dëäf'-mute, one who is deaf and dumb.
dawn, break of day; growing light; to open.	dëäl, to distribute; to trade; a portion.
däy'-book, a record of daily accounts.	dëän, an ecclesiastical dignitary; head of a faculty in a university.
däy'-dream, a mere fancy.	dëär, high in price; esteemed; beloved.
däy'-star, the morning star.	dëarth, scarcity; famine.
däze, to dazzle; to confuse; to bewilder.	dëath, state of the dead; demise.
dëä'con, a church officer of the lowest order.	dëath'-war rant, an order for the execution of a criminal.
dëäd, lifeless; those who are dead.	de bar', to prevent; to exclude.
dëäd'en, to deprive of life or vigor; to deprive of brilliancy.	de bark', to land from a vessel.
dëäd'head, one who receives free tickets for fare or entrance.	de bäsé', to lower in quality; to de-grade.
	de bäsé'ment, degradation.

Lesson 161.

de bät'a ble, subject to debate; disputable.	de but', a beginning; first appearance.
de bâte, argumentation; to contend in argument.	dëc'ade, number of ten; a period of ten years.
de bauch', to corrupt; intemperance; lewdness.	de cä'dence, decay; deterioration.
deb au chee', a sensual person.	dëc'a gon, a ten-sided plane figure.
de bënt'ure, a written acknowledgment of a debt.	dëc'a logue, the ten commandments.
de bil'i tate, to make feeble; to reduce to weakness.	de cämp', to depart suddenly.
dëb'it, an item of debt; to enter in the debtor column.	de cänt, to pour off gently.
de bouch', to issue into an open place.	de cänt'er, a glass vessel for liquor.
dé bris', rubbish; ruins.	de cäp'i tate, to cut off the head.
dëbt, due; obligation.	de car'bon ize, to deprive of carbon.
dëbt'or, one who owes anything.	de cay', to pass from a perfect state to a worse one.
	de cease', departure from life.
	de cëit', disposition to deceive.
	de cëit'ful, full of deceit.

Lesson 162.

REVIEW AND TEST-WORDS.

a băt'a ble
 a gra ri an
 bar ba ri an
 cal ca re ous
 chi can er y
 com pla cen cy
 cu ta ne ous
 de bat a ble
 ex tra ne ous
 gram ma ri an
 gre ga ri ous
 ge ra ni um

gym nă'si um
 in ca pa ble
 ir ra di ate
 li bra ri an
 ma la ri a
 pal la di um
 pre ca ri ous
 ne fa ri ous
 re ga li a
 sec ta ri an
 spon ta ne ous
 ter ra que ous

a băn'don ment
 a cad e my
 a lac ri ty
 a mal gam ate
 a nal o gy
 a nat o my
 as sas sin ate
 au dac i ty
 bar bar i ty
 ca lam i ty
 com pat i ble
 de clar a tive

Lesson 163.

a năl'y sis
 a nath e ma
 be at i tude
 co ad ju tant
 ca pac i tate
 con tam i nate
 com par a tive
 em bas sa dor
 ex clam a to ry
 ex trav a gant
 ver nac u lar
 vo cab u la ry

as păr'a gus
 co ag u late
 di am e ter
 de prav i ty
 de cap i tate
 di lap i date
 e jac u late
 ex ag ger ate
 i ras ci ble
 in grat i tude
 in fant i cide
 im ag in a ry

e măn'ci pate
 em phat ic al
 e van gel ist
 ex plan a to ry
 fa tal i ty
 for mal i ty
 hi lar i ty
 gram mat i cal
 ir ra tion al
 lo quac i ty
 mag nan i mous
 mi rac u lous

Lesson 164.

e dūce', to draw forth.	ef fī'cient, capable.
ef fāce', to erase; to remove from the mind.	ēf'fi gy, image; likeness.
ef fēct', result; personal estate; to bring to pass.	ēf'fort, exertion of physical or mental strength.
ef fēct'ive, capable of producing effects; efficient.	ef fūl'gence, great brilliancy; luster.
of fēct'u al, having power to bring about a result.	ef fūl'gent, flashing forth light.
ef fēm'i nate, lacking manly qualities.	ef fūse', to pour out; to spill.
ef fer vēsce', to bubble and foam with a hissing sound.	ef fū'sion, act of pouring out; that which is poured out.
ef fēte', worn out; barren; worthless.	ēg'lan tine, a species of rose.
ef fi cā'cious, producing the required effect.	ē'go tism, self-conceit; vanity.
ef fī'cien cy, power of producing the effect required.	ē'go tist, one who is self-conceited.
	e grē'gious, remarkable; monstrous.
	ē'gress, act or power of leaving.
	E gyp'tian, a native of Egypt; a gypsy.
	eī'der-down, down of the eider duck.

Lesson 165.

ēi'ther, each of two; correlative to or.	e lēc'tri fy, to charge with electricity; to excite.
e jāc'u late, to exclaim.	e lēc'tro cute, to execute with a heavy shock of electricity.
e jēct, to throw out.	e lēc tro cū'tion, the act of taking the life of a criminal by means of electricity.
e jēct'ment, expulsion.	e lēc'tro type, a stereotype made by electric deposition.
ēke, to prolong; to add or supply.	ēl'e gānce, grace; beauty without blemish.
e lāb'o rate, to finish with labor.	ēl'e gant, graceful; polished; refined.
e lāpse', to pass away, as time.	ēl'e gy, a plaintive poem; dirge.
e lās'tic, capable of springing back.	ēl'e ment, a fundamental principle; a part.
e las tic'i ty, springiness.	ēl'e phant, a quadruped with a proboscis and two large tusks.
e lāte', flushed with confidence; to exalt.	
ēl e cam pāne', a plant whose root is used as a medicine.	
e lēct', to select for an office; to choose.	
e lēc'tri cal, relating to electricity.	
e lec tri'cian, one versed in the science of electricity.	
e lec tric'i ty, a subtle force in nature.	

Lesson 166.

fām'ine, scarcity of food; dearth.	fāre, to pass; to happen; price of passage; food.
fām'ish, to die of hunger; to starve.	fāre'well, parting word or words.
fā'mous, celebrated; renowned.	fa ri'na, flour of corn or starchy root.
fa nāt'ic, one who is exceedingly enthusiastic.	fār i nā'ceous, relating to meal or flour.
fa nāt'i cism, wild enthusiasm.	fārm, a tract of land under cultivation; to till.
fān'ci er, an amateur.	fār'o, a game at cards.
fān'ci ful, full of fancy; whimsical.	fār'ri er, a veterinary surgeon.
fān'cy, faculty by which mental images are formed.	fār'row, a litter of pigs.
fāne, a temple; a church.	far'-sight ed, seeing a great way; mental penetration.
fāng, a tusk; a long, sharp tooth.	far'ther, a greater distance; more remote.
fan tās'tic, existing only in fancy; capricious.	far'thing, fourth of an English penny.
farce, a low style of comedy; ridiculous performance.	fās'ci nate, to please intensely; to enrapture.
fār'ci cal, ludicrous; deceptive.	

Lesson 167.

fāst'en, to attach firmly; to fix.	fā'vor, kind regard; a kind act; a letter.
fas tid'i ous, difficult to please; delicate to a fault.	fā'vor ite, a person or thing looked upon with peculiar favor.
fāt, corpulent, an oily animal substance.	fawn, a young deer.
fā'tal, deadly; mortal.	fawn'ēr, a sycophant.
fāte, inevitable necessity.	fē'al ty, fidelity to a superior power.
fāth'om, a measure of six feet; to sound.	fēar, dread; alarm.
fā tigue', weariness; to tire.	fēas i ble, practicable.
fa tū'i ty, imbecility of mind.	fēast, a rich repast; a banquet; entertainment.
fau'cet, a spigot.	fēat, a deed; an exploit.
fault, a failing; error; to blame.	fēat'ure, appearance of the human face; lineament.
fault'less, without fault.	fēb'ri fuge, a medicine intended to reduce fever.
fault'y, defective.	
fāu'na, the animals of a given area.	

Lesson 168.

a ě'ri al
 ab bre vi ate
 ab ste mi ous
 al le gi ance
 al le vi ate
 an te ri or
 a me na ble
 cha me le on
 col le gi an
 co me di an
 con ge ni al
 e the re al

ěx pě'di ent
 ex pe ri ence
 ex te ri or
 fu ne re al
 in e bri ate
 im pe ri al
 in te ri or
 in gre di ent
 ma te ri al
 mys te ri ous
 ob se qui ous
 tra ge di an

ac cel er ate
 ac cept a ble
 a men i ty
 an gel ic al
 ap pel la tive
 as per i ty
 as sev er ate
 at ten u ate
 au then ti cate
 be nev o lent
 be nef'i cent
 bi en ni al

Lesson 169.

ac cĕss'i ble
 ce ler i ty
 com mend a ble
 com mem o ra tive
 chi mer i cal
 de lect a ble
 dex ter i ty
 di rect o ry
 dis pen sa ry
 de gen er a cy
 de test a ble
 ef fec t u al

as cĕnd'en cy
 com pet i tor
 con tem po ra ry
 do mes ti cate
 ef fem i nate
 in cred i ble
 e lec tri cal
 i den ti cal
 im men si ty
 ob scen i ty
 pre sent i ment
 syn ec do che

com mĕn'su rate
 de gen er ate
 ex pec to rate
 in ter ro gate
 ne ces si tate
 re gen er ate
 sus cept i ble
 ter res tri al
 tri en ni al
 pa ren the sis
 mil len ni um
 un gen er ous

Lesson 170.

gär'ner, a granary; to store in a granary.	gäs'tric, relating to the stomach.
gär'net, a deep-red mineral.	gäte, a frame on hinges; a passageway in a wall.
gär'nish, to adorn; to give notice to.	gäth'er, to collect; to conclude; coming to a head.
gär'ret, story of a house next to the roof.	gäth'er ing, a crowd.
gär'ri son, a barrack; a body of troops in a fort.	Gät'ling gun, a revolving automatic gun.
gär'ru lous, talkative; loquacious.	gaud'y, showy; brilliant.
gär'ter, a band to tie a stocking; to bind with a garter.	gäuge, to measure; apparatus for measuring.
gäs, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid or air.	gäu'ger, a revenue officer who ascertains the contents of casks.
gas'e ous, in the form of gas.	gaunt, thin and long; lean.
gäsh, a deep and long incision.	gaunt'let, a long glove.
gäs'-me ter, a device for measuring amount of gas consumed.	gauze, thin, transparent cloth.
gäsp, to pant; catching of the breath.	gäv'el, the mallet of a presiding officer.

Lesson 171.

gawk'y, awkward; clownish.	gën'er al, comprehensive; widely spread.
gäy, full of merriment; showy with colors.	gën'er al ize, to bring under a class; to make universal.
gäy'e ty, state of being gay; finery.	gën'er al ship, office of a general; military skill.
gäze, to look at steadily; to stare.	gën'er ate, to originate; to produce.
gä zëlle', the antelope of Africa, Arabia, and India.	gen er ös'i ty, liberal; quality of being generous.
ga zëtte', a newspaper; an official journal containing legal notices.	Gën'e sis, the beginning; name of the first book of the Old Testament.
gëar, dress; harness; wheeled machinery; to harness.	gë'ni al, cheerful; sympathetic.
gël'a tine, an animal jelly.	gën'ius, native talent; a person of great mental power.
gël'id, extremely cold.	gen teel', polite; elegant in appearance, dress, etc.
gëm, a precious stone; a jewel; to adorn with gems.	gën'tian, a bitter medicinal plant.
gën'der, sex; a change in words to express distinction of sex.	Gën'tile, one not a Jew; a heathen.
gën' e ä'l'o gy, lineage; pedigree.	

Lesson 172.

hăp'pen, <i>to come by chance; to occur.</i>	hărd'ship, <i>enduring severities.</i>
hăp'pi ness, <i>good fortune; blessedness; bliss.</i>	hărd'ware, <i>metallic ware.</i>
hăp'py, <i>avored by fortune; having enjoyment.</i>	hâre'-brained, <i>wild; restless.</i>
ha răn'gue', <i>an animated speech.</i>	hâre'lip, <i>a parted lip like that of a hare.</i>
hă'r'ass, <i>to fatigue; to annoy or vex repeatedly.</i>	hă'rem, <i>apartments allotted to females in Oriental countries.</i>
hă'r'bin ger, <i>a forerunner; a herald.</i>	hă'r'le quin, <i>a buffoon; a clown.</i>
hă'r'bor, <i>a secure place; a port; to afford shelter.</i>	hărm, <i>injury; misfortune; to hurt; to damage.</i>
hărd, <i>unyielding; difficult; solid.</i>	hă'r mŏn'i ca, <i>a small wind instrument of vibrating metal.</i>
hărd-fist'ed, <i>covetous; stingy.</i>	har mŏn'ics, <i>science of musical sounds.</i>
hărd-heart'ed, <i>lacking sympathy; cruel.</i>	har mŏ'ni ous, <i>agreement in action, feeling, or sound.</i>
hărd'i hood, <i>boldness; firmness; power to endure.</i>	hă'r'mo nize, <i>to establish peace or agreement.</i>
	hă'r'mo ny, <i>agreement; melody.</i>

Lesson 173.

hă'r'ness, <i>rigging for a driving or draught horse.</i>	hăst'en, <i>to hurry.</i>
hărp, <i>a stringed instrument; to play a harp; to dwell tediously on a subject.</i>	hătch'et, <i>a light ax with a small handle.</i>
hă'r poon', <i>a spear for killing fish; to throw a harpoon.</i>	hătch'way, <i>a trap-door in the deck of a vessel.</i>
hă'r'row, <i>a toothed machine.</i>	hâte'ful, <i>showing or deserving dislike.</i>
hă'rsh, <i>grating upon the nerves; severe.</i>	haugh'ty, <i>lofty; contemptuous.</i>
hărts'horn, <i>carbonate-of-ammonia solution.</i>	haul, <i>to draw; that which is taken at once.</i>
hă'r'vest, <i>reaping-time; that which is reaped.</i>	haunch, <i>the hip.</i>
hăsh, <i>to mince; minced meat.</i>	haunt, <i>to frequent; to visit as a ghost; a favorite resort.</i>
hasp, <i>a clasp secured by a padlock; to fasten with a hasp.</i>	haut'boy, <i>a wind instrument.</i>
hăs'sock, <i>a mat to kneel upon; a foot support.</i>	hă'ven, <i>a port; a shelter; an asylum.</i>
	hăv'oc, <i>general destruction; devastation.</i>
	haw, <i>a berry; a hesitation of speech.</i>
	hawk, <i>a bird of prey; to cough; to sell by outcry.</i>

Lesson 174.

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF PERSONS.

Fictitious names are frequently assumed by authors, dramatic performers, etc. for the purpose of concealing their personal identity; they are also applied to persons because of great personal achievements or peculiar characteristics.

The terms **nickname**, **nom-de-plume**, **pseudonym**, and **sobriquet**, each signify a *false or assumed name*.

Method.—Pupils should write the names of the following personages upon the blackboard from dictation, and opposite each the fictitious name from memory. They should then be called upon to state the significance of each fictitious term.

Father of his Country—George Washington.	Fighting Joe—Gen. Joe Hooker.
The Bard of Avon—William Shakespeare.	The Little Corporal—Napoleon Bonaparte.
The Border Minstrel—Walter Scott.	The Learned Blacksmith—Elihu Burritt.
The Great Duke—Duke of Wellington.	The Maid of Orleans—Joan of Arc.

Lesson 175.

lâme'ness	ăs'pect	chăp'ter	răp'ture
state ly	ath lete	hav oc	stag nate
sta tion	an chor	par ish	stat ue
scrap er	man gle	flan nel	stat ure
shad y	wran gle	fran chise	stat ute
dra ma	prat tle	pan el	tran quil
na dir	blank et	sap phire	tran script
na tive	cas sock	land scape	stan za
sta ger	stag ger	rag ged	tran sient
stran ger	can vas	sat ire	lan guish
gra cious	pad lock	sand wich	lan guor
tame ness	bat tle	scaf fold	jas mine

Lesson 176.

ge ōl'o gy
 e con o my
 de pop u late
 mo not o nous
 ve loc i ty
 chro nol o gy
 as tron o my
 bi og ra phy
 dox ol o gy
 com pos i tor
 pre dom i nant
 a pol o gize

re spōn'si ble
 me trop o lis
 mi nor i ty
 pri or i ty
 ex post u late
 in oc u late
 pre dom i nate
 pre pon der ate
 sym bol ic al
 rhi noc e ros
 re pos i to ry
 un prof it a ble

com mū'ni ty
 im pu ni ty
 sa lu bri ty
 il lu so ry
 bi tu min ous
 for tu i tous
 pe nu ri ous
 vo lu mi nous
 de du ci ble
 mi nu ti æ
 pro tu ber ance
 in nu mer a ble

Lesson 177.

ăd ăp tă'tion
 ad mi ra tion
 al ter ca tion
 av o ca tion
 com mu ta tion
 con fir ma tion
 con gre ga tion
 dep re da tion
 dis si pa tion
 dis til la tion
 ex hor ta tion
 ex pec ta tion

ex pla nă'tion
 im pli ca tion
 im por ta tion
 in stal la tion
 in un da tion
 in vo ca tion
 pres er va tion
 per spi ra tion
 proc la ma tion
 prov o ca tion
 punct u a tion
 sal u ta tion

ag gra vă'tion
 am pu ta tion
 con fis ca tion
 con ju ga tion
 con sul ta tion
 con sum ma tion
 des pe ra tion
 dis ser ta tion
 in cli na tion
 in cu ba tion
 in vi ta tion
 res ig na tion

Lesson 178.

im āg'i na tion, <i>power of forming ideals.</i>	im mēas'ur a ble, <i>incapable of being measured.</i>
im āg'ine, <i>to form an ideal.</i>	im mē'di ate, <i>present; acting without a medium.</i>
im'be cile, <i>feeble; one who is weak in mind or body.</i>	im mē'di ate ly, <i>without delay or intervention.</i>
im bēd', <i>to cover as in a bed.</i>	im me mō'ri al, <i>beyond memory; out of record.</i>
im bibe', <i>to drink in; to absorb.</i>	im mēnse', <i>very great; unbounded.</i>
im brue', <i>to soak; to drench, as in blood.</i>	im mēn'si ty, <i>infinity; vastness.</i>
im bue', <i>to tinge deeply; to tincture.</i>	im merse', <i>to plunge into a fluid.</i>
im'i ta ble, <i>capable of imitation.</i>	im mer'sion, <i>act or state of being immersed.</i>
Im'i tate, <i>to pattern after; to copy.</i>	Im'mi grant, <i>one who removes into a country to become a permanent resident.</i>
im mǎc'u late, <i>spotless; pure; without blemish.</i>	Im'mi grate, <i>to come into an adopted country.</i>
Im'ma nent, <i>inherent; intrinsic.</i>	
im ma tē'ri al, <i>not composed of matter; unimportant.</i>	
im ma tūre', <i>not perfect or complete.</i>	

Lesson 179.

im mi grā'tion, <i>act of immigrating.</i>	im mūre', <i>to confine within walls; to imprison.</i>
Im'mi nent, <i>impending; threatening.</i>	im mū'ta ble, <i>unchangeable; unalterable.</i>
im mo bil'i ty, <i>resistance to motion.</i>	Imp, <i>a young or puny devil.</i>
im mōd'er ate, <i>excessive; extravagant.</i>	im pāir', <i>to diminish; to enfeeble or injure.</i>
im mōd'est, <i>wanting in reserve; unchaste.</i>	im pāle', <i>to kill by fixing on a stake; to enclose with pales.</i>
Im mōd'est y, <i>lack of modesty.</i>	im pān'el, <i>to form, as a jury.</i>
Im'mo late, <i>to sacrifice; to kill.</i>	im pārt', <i>to give; to make known.</i>
im mōr'al, <i>inconsistent with right; wicked.</i>	im pārt'ial, <i>equitable; free from prejudice.</i>
im mōr'tal, <i>exempt from death; perpetually famous.</i>	im pās'sa ble, <i>not to be passed.</i>
im mōr'tal ize, <i>to make immortal.</i>	im pās'si ble, <i>incapable of suffering.</i>
im mōv'a ble, <i>incapable of being moved or impressed.</i>	im pās'sioned, <i>moved by passion; excited.</i>
im mū'ni ty, <i>freedom from obligation or service.</i>	

Lesson 180.

- jǒck'ey, a rider and trainer of race-horses; a dealer in horses; a trickster.
- jǒ cōse', given to jest; containing a joke.
- jǒc'u lar, sportive; waggish.
- jǒc'und, merry; gay; lively.
- jǒg, to push or shake gently; a shake.
- join, to unite; to be connected with.
- joint, an articulation of limbs; a point of union; to unite by a joint.
- joist, a timber supporting a floor; to furnish joists.
- jǒke, a jest; something not seriously intended; to jest.
- jǒl li fi cā'tion, noisy festivity or mirth.
- jǒl'ly, full of life and gaiety; jovial.
- jǒlt, to shake with sudden jerks, as a carriage does.
- jǒn'quail, a bulbous plant.
- jǒs'tle, to run against and shake.
- jǒt, the least quantity; to set down; to note in writing.
- joûr'nal, an account of daily transactions; a book for such accounts; a periodical publication; part of a shaft turning in a bearing.
- joûr'nal ism, the keeping of a journal; the profession of editing, or writing for, journals.
- joûr'nal ist, a professional writer.
- joûr'ney, travel from place to place; a trip.
- joûr'ney man, a hired mechanic.

Lesson 181.

- joûr'ney-work, work done by a journeyman.
- jǒ'vi al, gay; merry; expressing mirth.
- joy, gladness; happiness; to rejoice.
- joy'ful, full of joy; glad; happy.
- joy'ous, joyful; festive; delightful.
- jū'bi lant, rejoicing; shouting with joy.
- jū'bi lee, a religious observance; public festivity.
- judge, a civil officer; one who judges; to decide.
- judge'ship, the office of a judge.
- judg'ment, act of judging; opinion; sentence of law.
- ju dī'cial, pertaining to, or proceeding from, a court of justice.
- ju dī'cious, having sound judgment; prudent.
- jūg'gle, to practice legerdemain; to trick.
- jū'gu lar, pertaining to the neck or throat.
- jūice, fluid part of vegetable or animal substances.
- jūi'cy, full of juice.
- jūm'ble, to mix in a mass; a cake.
- jūnct'ure, joint; a point of time; an emergency.
- jūn'gle, a dense thicket of trees.
- jūn'ior, younger; a younger person; one of lower degree.
- jū ris dīc'tion, legal power or authority; province of authority.
- jū ris pru'dence, science of law; knowledge of laws, customs, etc.
- jū'rist, one versed in the law.

Lesson 182.

händ'cuff	päs'tern	ce're'ment	bed'bug
gal lant	ran sack	re cent	bed room
gram mar	plat en	se quel	meth od
gran ite	sad dler	re gion	prel ude
grav el	az ure	pre cept	help ful
trav el	fam ish	pre cinct	ep och
gran ule	lan guage	gen ius	ref uge
jave lin	shad ow	re al	scep ter
man age	wag on	the sis	shel ter
mam moth	tas sel	se ries	tep id
man tel	val or	tre mor	trem ble
man tle	val ue	ze ro	wheth er

Lesson 183.

lěp'er	sī'ren	nīm ble	whīs'tle
ten ant	bi as	thim ble	pic ture
vel vet	brin y	scrib ble	vine yard
belch ing	shin y	trick le	vie tim
per ish	spi nal	wrink le	trib une
sched ule	spi ral	thick en	scis sors
shep herd	hind most	bid ding	skit tish
sher iff	sci on	split ting	piqu ant
res pite	pli ant	sprink ling	script ure
thresh old	like wise	spig ot	chim ney
vest ure	wise ly	cis tern	tinct ure
splen dor	vi nous	phthis ic	hic cough

Lesson 184.

fig'ure	bôld'ness	gôs'pel	prôs'pect
dis trict	no bler	cot tage	prov erb
mix ture	cho ral	blos som	proc ess
in stant	forg ing	com merce	grot to
live long	ston y	con course	com rade
mid night	post age	con crete	hos tile
mir ror	po rous	con quest	joc und
pig eon	pro gramme	hogs head	moss y
viv id	whole sale	lodging	loz enge
vis or	whole some	mon arch	sol ace
pris on	tro chee	mon strous	prod uce
quick ly	quo tient	por ridge	tor rent

Lesson 185.

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF AMERICAN CITIES.

Method.—Write the fictitious names from dictation, and opposite each the true name; explain the fictitious terms.

City of Churches.

City of Brotherly Love.

City of Elms.

City of Spindles.

City of Magnificent Distances.

City of Rocks.

Empire City.

Crescent City.

Falls City.

Flour City.

Flower City.

Forest City.

Mound City.

Monumental City.

Smoky City.

Windy City.

Lesson 186.

kĭt, a vessel; an outfit.

kĭtch'en, a room in which provisions are cooked.

kĭth, acquaintance.

knāp'sack, a leather bag carried by soldiers.

knāve, a dishonest person; a rascal.

knāv'er y, petty villainy; trickery.

knāv'ish, dishonest; villainous.

knēad, to work or press into a mass.

knee, the joint of the leg and thigh.

kneel, to support the body on the knees.

knee'pan, a flattened round bone over the knee-joint.

knēll, sound of a funereal bell; to sound as a knell.

knew, did know.

knife, a sharp instrument for cutting.

knĭght, a military attendant; to create a knight.

knĭt, to interweave threads by hand with needles.

knōb, a hard protuberance; a bunch.

knōck, to strike against; a stroke or blow.

knōck'kneed, having the legs bent inward, so that the knees touch.

knōll, a slight, round elevation of earth.

knōt, point of tying; a joint; to tie.

knout, a Russian instrument of punishment.

knōw, to perceive; to recognize; to countenance.

Lesson 187.

lānd'ed, consisting of, or having, real estate.

lānd'hold er, an owner of land.

lānd'ing, act, or place, of going on shore.

lānd'la dy, a woman who has tenants; a hostess.

lānd'lord, an owner and lessor of lands.

lānd'mark, a mark of boundaries; an object that serves as a guide.

lānd'scāpe, a portion of land viewed at once by the eye; a picture of scenery.

lāne, a narrow street or roadway.

lān'guage, human speech; the expression of thought and feeling.

lān'guid, indisposed to action; feeble.

lān'guish, to become weak; to decline.

lān'guor, lassitude of body; dullness of mind.

lānk, loose; easily yielding to pressure; slim.

lān'tern, a transparent case for a light.

lāp, that part of the body reaching from the hips to the knees when one is sitting; that part which lies over another; to lick up.

la pēl', part of a coat turned back on the breast.

lāp'i dā ry, a cutter of precious stones.

lāpse, a gliding or gradual slipping; to glide.

lop'sid ed, having one side heavier than the other.

Lesson 188.

hŭr'ry	blŭd'geon	smŭg'gler	mous'er
sud den	jus tice	plun der	mount ing
buck skin	vul ture	drum mer	cloud less
buck wheat	sun dries	stub ble	cloud y
fun gus	up right	stum ble	dough ty
gun wale	lus cious	scuf fle	sour crout
sculpt ure	mut ton	chuck le	plaint iff
stub born	husk y	knuck le	plaint ive
sul phur	tur ret	shut tle	waist coat
sculpt or	scut tle	pluck ing	day break
trun cheon	strug gle	strut ting	hei nous
numb ness	sub tile	slug gard	weight y

Lesson 189.

NICKNAMES.

Method.—See Lesson 185.

Bay State.	Old Ironsides.	Sick Man of the East.
Empire State.	Golden Gate.	Father of History.
Keystone State.	Giants' Causeway.	Father of Waters.
Old Dominion.	The Coliseum.	Flowery Kingdom.
Buckeye State.	Queen of Cities.	Bride of the Sea.
Hoosier State.	Bridge of Sighs.	Brother Jonathan.
Centennial State.	City of Masts.	John Bull.
Imperial City.	City of the Straits.	Uncle Sam.
Lake State.	Cradle of Liberty.	Mill-boy of the Slashes.
Land of Nod.	Emerald Isle.	Old Hickory.

Lesson 190.

ăb'd, cate	ăv'er age	băc'cha nal	căv'i ty
ad e quate	an ec dote	ban ish ment	chas ti ty
ag gra vate	an ti dote	bat tle ment	cat e chism
ag gre gate	an ces tor	bal co ny	clar i fy
act u al	ad a mant	bar o ny	cal o mel
ad mi ral	ar ro gant	cas ti gate	car a van
ag gran dize	ad ju tant	cas u al	cat a ract
ag o nize	am pli fy	clas sic al	cran ber ry
al ka line	al che mist	cat e chise	cas ta net
am bus cade	ap er ture	cham pi on	cab i net
an ces try	ap pe tite	cal um ny	cav al ry
apt i tude	as ter isk	can o py	can ti cle

Lesson 191.

dăs'tard ly	măs'ti cate	nă'tion al	răd'i cal
fab ri cate	mal con tent	nat u ral	ra tion al
flat u lent	mas to don	nar ra tive	rat i fy
flat u lence	mag ni tude	pal pa ble	sab a oth
fam i ly	mag net ism	pal pi tate	sac cha rine
flat ter y	mag ni fy	pan o ply	scar i fy
grav i ty	mar i time	par i ty	scan dal ize
gal van ism	max i mum	par o dy	tab u late
grat i fy	mack er el	pas sen ger	tract a ble
hab i tude	man i fold	plat i num	tap es try
mach i nate	man i kin	par a dox	trag e dy
mag is trate	man u script	par a graph	tab u lar

Lesson 192.

láp'stone, a stone on which shoemakers beat leather	lās cīv'ious, lewd; lustful.
lār'board, left side of a ship, facing the prow.	lāsh, thong of a whip; stroke with a whip.
lār'ce ny, petty theft; robbery.	lāss, a girl; a maiden.
lārch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves.	lās'si tude, languor of body or mind.
lārd, fat of swine; to grease; to fatten.	lās'so, a rope noose for catching wild animals; to catch with a lasso.
lārd'er, a room where meat is kept; provisions.	lāst, final; hindmost; to endure; a mold.
lārgē, of great size; liberal; generous.	last'ing, durable; permanent.
lār'k, a small singing bird; a frolic; to frolic.	latch, a movable fastening for a door; to fasten.
lār'k'spūr, a plant with bright flowers.	latch'et, a shoestring or strap.
lār'va, an insect in its first stage; a grub.	lā'tent, not apparent; hidden; secret.
lār'ynx, upper part of the windpipe.	lāt'er al, relating to the side.
	lāth, a strip of wood to hold plastering; to put on laths.

Lesson 193.

lāthe, a machine for shaping wood or iron.	lāunch, to slide into the water, as a ship; a boat.
lāth'er, to form a foam; foam made of soap and water.	lāun'dress, a washerwoman.
lāt'i tude, breadth; distance from the equator.	lāun'dry, a place for washing clothes.
lat'tice, network of slats or rods; to form a lattice.	lāu'rel, an evergreen shrub.
lāud, praise; to praise; memorial song.	lāve, to wash; to bathe one's self.
laud'a ble, deserving praise or commendation.	lāv'en der, an aromatic plant.
lau'da num, tincture of opium.	lāv'ish, expending or bestowing extravagantly.
lāugh, expression of merriment; to express merriment.	lāw, government; established usage.
lāugh'a ble, tending to excite laughter.	law'ful, agreeable to law; legal.
lāugh'ing-stock, an object of ridicule.	law'less, unrestrained by law; illegal.
	lawn, a grass-plot about a house; a fabric.
	law'suit, an action in law.
	law'yer, one skilled in the practice of law.

Lesson 194.

māk'er, <i>one who makes; a manufacturer.</i>	māl for māl'tion, <i>irregular formation; deformity.</i>
māke'shift, <i>a temporary expedient.</i>	māl'ice, <i>spiteful feelings; malignity.</i>
māl'a dy, <i>a disease; a moral defect.</i>	ma lic'ious, <i>full of malice.</i>
ma lā'ri a, <i>a noxious exhalation from marshes.</i>	ma lign', <i>malicious; to villify.</i>
māl'con tent, <i>a dissatisfied person; discontented with the government.</i>	ma lig'nān cy, <i>malice; virulence.</i>
māle, <i>masculine; an animal of the male sex.</i>	ma lig'nant, <i>disposed to do harm; pernicious.</i>
māl e dic'tion, <i>denunciation of evil; a curse.</i>	mall, <i>a large wooden beetle; to beat with a mall.</i>
māl'e fac tor, <i>a criminal.</i>	māl'le a ble, <i>capable of being extended by beating.</i>
ma lēv'o lent, <i>wishing evil to others; resentful.</i>	māl'let, <i>a wooden hammer.</i>
māl fēa'sance, <i>evil conduct; illegal deed.</i>	māl prāc'tice, <i>dangerous or unlawful practice.</i>
	mālt, <i>fermented grain; to make malt.</i>
	māl'treat', <i>to treat ill; to abuse.</i>

Lesson 195.

mām'mal, <i>an animal that suckles its young.</i>	māne, <i>long hair on the neck of an animal.</i>
mām'moth, <i>an extinct elephant; gigantic.</i>	ma neū'ver, <i>evolution of troops; to move troops.</i>
mān'a cle, <i>a handcuff; to put handcuffs on.</i>	mān ga nese', <i>a hard, dusky-white metal.</i>
mān'age, <i>to control; to direct; to train.</i>	mānge, <i>the itch in animals.</i>
mān'age ment, <i>act of managing; board of managers.</i>	mān'ger, <i>a trough for feeding cattle.</i>
mān'a ger, <i>one who manages.</i>	mān'gle, <i>to lacerate; to mutilate.</i>
man dā'mus, <i>a writ from a superior court commanding the performance of some duty.</i>	mān'go, <i>the fruit of an East Indian tree.</i>
mān'date, <i>an authoritative command.</i>	mān'grove, <i>a tropical tree.</i>
mān'da to ry, <i>containing a command.</i>	mān'hood, <i>state of being man; courage.</i>
mān'di ble, <i>lower jaw of vertebrates.</i>	mā'ni ac, <i>raving with madness; a mad-man.</i>
mān'drel, <i>a shaft of metal.</i>	ma nī'ac al, <i>affected with madness.</i>
	mān'i fest, <i>visible; obvious to the mind.</i>

Lesson 196.

är'bi ter	chēm'is try	dět'ri ment	ěx'e crate
arch e type	clem en cy	den si ty	ex pi ate
ar ti choke	cher u bim	des ti ny	ex tri cate
bar ba rism	cred i ble	dem o crat	el e gant
bar ber ry	dec li nate	dec a gon	ep i taph
mar tin gale	del e gate	el e vate	el o quence
har mo nist	dep re cate	em a nate	em i nence
mar chion ess	dep re date	em i grate	ex cel lence
chan ce ry	des ig nate	em u late	el e ment
mas ter ly	des per ate	es ti mate	en er gize
pass a bly	dev as tate	ev i dence	en e my
pass o ver	def er ence	ex cel lent	em e ry

Lesson 197.

ěn'er gy	ěm'bry o	gěn'u ine	měd'i cal
en mi ty	em er ald	gen e sis	met ri cal
eq ui ty	em pha sis	her ald ry	mel o dy
em u lous	ex er cise	her e sy	mem or y
en vi ous	ex or cise	her o ine	mes sen ger
eg lan tine	en ter prise	leg a cy	ped ant ry
ed i fice	ep i gram	leg i ble	pen al ty
ex qui site	ex ple tive	len i ty	pen u ry
ex e cute	ex pe dite	lep ro sy	per il ous
ep i sode	fem i nine	lev i ty	pen sion er
ep i thet	flex i ble	med i cate	pen du lum
ex o dus	gen er ate	med i tate	plen i tude

Lesson 198.

ne cēs'si tate, <i>to render indispensable ; to compel.</i>	nēg'a tive, <i>implying denial ; a word that denies, etc.</i>
ne cēs'si ty, <i>quality of being necessary ; want.</i>	nēg'lect, <i>to omit by carelessness or design ; to slight.</i>
nēck'lace, <i>a string of beads, etc. worn around the neck.</i>	nēg'li gence, <i>quality of being negligent ; inattention.</i>
ne crōl'o gy, <i>a record of deaths.</i>	ne gō'ti a ble, <i>capable of being exchanged.</i>
nēc'ro man cy, <i>divination by means of spirits.</i>	ne gō'ti ate, <i>to transact business ; to conclude by treaty.</i>
ne crōp'o lis, <i>a city of the dead ; a cemetery.</i>	neigh, <i>the cry of a horse ; to cry as a horse.</i>
nēc'tar, <i>the drink of the gods ; any delicious beverage.</i>	neigh'bor, <i>one who lives near.</i>
nec tar ine', <i>a kind of peach.</i>	nēi'ther, <i>not one nor the other.</i>
need, <i>state of poverty ; to lack.</i>	nēph'ew, <i>son of a brother or sister.</i>
ne fā'ri ous, <i>very wicked ; villainous.</i>	nēp'o tism, <i>favoritism to relations.</i>
ne gā'tion, <i>act of denying ; a contrary statement.</i>	nerve, <i>an organ of sensation in the body ; self-command.</i>

Lesson 199.

nerv'ine, <i>quieting nervous excitement ; a nerve medicine.</i>	new'el, <i>the central column of a winding stair.</i>
nerv'ous, <i>having nerve ; relating to the nerves ; weak.</i>	news, <i>recent account ; fresh information.</i>
nēst'le, <i>to lie close ; to house ; to cherish.</i>	news'pa per, <i>a printed sheet conveying news.</i>
nēst'ling, <i>a young bird in the nest.</i>	nīb'ble, <i>to eat slowly ; to bite at ; to find fault.</i>
nēt, <i>a texture with meshes ; a snare.</i>	nīce, <i>pleasing ; excellent ; showing refinement.</i>
nēt'tle, <i>a prickly plant ; to vex.</i>	nīche, <i>a recess to hold a statue.</i>
neū rāl'gia, <i>a painful affection of the nerves.</i>	nīck, <i>a notch ; exact point of time ; to cut in nicks.</i>
neū'ter, <i>of neither side ; of neither gender ; neutral.</i>	nīck'el, <i>a metal resembling silver.</i>
neū'tral, <i>not partial to either side ; a disinterested person.</i>	nīçe, <i>daughter of a brother or sister.</i>
neū'tral ize, <i>to render neutral ; to render inert.</i>	nīg'gard, <i>a sordid fellow ; miserly.</i>
new, <i>of recent origin or knowledge.</i>	nīgh, <i>near ; closely allied.</i>

Lesson 200.

oc cūr'rence, an incident; any event.	ōdd, singular; not mated; not even.
ā'cean, the vast body of salt water on the globe.	ōdd'i ty, singularity; queerness.
ō'chre, a clay used for making paint.	ōdds, inequality; variance.
ōc'ta gon, a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.	ōde, a poem, suitable to be sung; a song.
ōc'tave, eighth day after a festival; a scale of eight tones.	ō'dī ous, deserving hatred; detestable.
oc tā'vo, a book made of sheets, each folded to make eight leaves.	ō'dī um, hatred; offensiveness; that which provokes hatred.
ōc to ge nā'ri an, a person eighty years old.	ō'dor, any smell; scent; fragrance.
oc to roon', descendant of a quadroom and a white person.	ō'dor ous, fragrant; having a sweet smell.
ōc'u lar, relating to, or perceived, by the eye.	ōff, distant from; expressing separation.
ōc'u list, a specialist in eye diseases.	ōf'fal, waste meat; refuse; rubbish.
	of fēnd', to displease; to commit crime; to cause anger.
	of fēn'sive, disagreeable; causing anger; making first attack.

Lesson 201.

ōf'fer, to present for acceptance; to sacrifice; a proposal; a price.	oil, an unctuous animal or vegetable substance; to apply oil.
ōff'hand, without preparation; impromptu.	oil'y, containing oil; like oil; fatty.
ōf'fice, a public charge; a place of business.	ōld, aged; not fresh; experienced.
ōf'fi cer, one who holds an office; to furnish with officers.	ol fāc'to ry, having the sense of smell.
of fi'cial, relating to the office; an officer.	ōl'i garch y, government by a few persons.
of fi'ci ate, to perform the duties of an office.	ōl'ive, a tree and its fruit; a color.
of fi'cious, intermeddling in others' affairs.	ōm'e let, a fritter made principally of eggs.
ōff'set, a shoot; one value set against another.	ō'men, sign of some future event; a presage.
ōff'spring, children; posterity.	ōm'i nous, relating to an omen; foreboding good or evil.
	o mī's'sion, neglect of duty; that which is omitted.
	o mīt', to leave out; to neglect.

Lesson 202.

něg'a tive	rěg'i men	spěc'ta cle	věn'er ate
pep per mint	rec ti tude	sep ul cher	ver i ty
plen ti ful	ret i na	tem per ate	ven om ous
pleth or ic	ret i nue	tem po ral	ven tri cle
pen ta teuch	res i due	ten e ment	ves ti bule
pres by ter	rev e nue	tes ta ment	vet er an
prev a lence	rep ri mand	trem u lous	et i quette
rep ro bate	ren e gade	ter ra pin	meth o dist
ret ro grade	reg u lar	ter ri fy	ep i cure
res i dence	rec on cile	tel e gram	des ti tute
red o lent	reg is ter	ten der loin	spec i men
res in ous	rec i pe	ten der ness	skel e ton

Lesson 203.

cer'tain ly	fer til ize	brī'ber y	hi'e rarch
fer vent ly	per son al	bind er y	like li hood
fer vid ly	per son ate	di a dem	live li ness
mer ci ful	per fect ly	di a logue	mi cro scop
mer cu ry	per fi dy	di a lect	ni ce ty
mer can tile	ser mon ize	di o cese	night in gale
per co late	ver bi age	di a phragm	ni tro gen
per son age	ver te bral	i ci cle	pi ra cy
per ti nent	ver bal ly	i ron y	pri ma cy
per se cute	ver dan cy	i sin glass	pri va cy
per me ate	ver sa tile	li a ble	qui e tude
per pe trate	ter ma gant	live li hood	si ne cure

Lesson 204.

däunt'less	fawn'ing	trêa'tise	earth y
gaunt let	mawk ish	squeam ish	learn ed
laught er	brawn y	mea sles	vir gin
laun dress	scorn er	greas y	work man
haunt ed	storm y	trea son	wor ship
jaun dice	cor nice	streak ed	mur mur
heart felt	dor mant	seiz ing	cur few
heart less	fort night	feat ure	stur geon
hearth stone	for tune	seiz ure	nurse ling
heark en	for ceps	lei sure	sur feit
slaugh ter	gor geous	twee zers	tur moil
vault er	tor toise	wea ry	myr tle

Lesson 205.

FOR PARAPHRASING.

To paraphrase is to restate a passage in other words.

Method.—Study the text carefully, and write the paraphrase before coming to the recitation; in the recitation write it upon the blackboard; let it then be carefully criticised and the exact meaning determined.

“What are you going to do, boys,

With the years that are hurrying on?

Do you mean to begin life's purpose to win

In the strength-giving dew of the dawn?

The toiler who builds in the morning

At eve may joyfully rest,

His victory won, as he watches the sun

Go down in the beautiful west.”

Lesson 206.

- pan e gyr'ic, *containing praise; eulogistic.*
- pān'el, *a raised or sunken plate in the woodwork of a door; a list of jurors; to form into a panel.*
- pāng, *a sharp tinge of pain.*
- pān'ic, *a sudden fright; violent.*
- pān'o ply, *an outfit of defensive armor.*
- pān'o rā ma, *a view; movable scenery.*
- pān'sy, *a plant and flower; the violet.*
- pānt, *to breathe rapidly; quick breathing.*
- pān'the ism, *regarding the universe as God.*
- pān'ther, *a variety of leopard; the American tiger.*
- pān'to grāph, *an adjustable instrument for copying designs and pictures.*
- pān'tō mime, *a performance in gesticulation and mute show.*
- pān'try, *an apartment for provisions.*
- pā'pa cy, *office of the pope; papal authority.*
- pā paw', *a tree and its fruit.*
- pā'per, *a substance to write upon, etc.; to cover with paper.*
- pa pil'la, *the termination of a nerve.*
- pā poose', *an Indian babe.*
- pār, *the state of equality; full value.*
- pār'a ble, *a fictitious story teaching a moral.*

Lesson 207.

- pār'a chute, *an umbrella-like apparatus to prevent the too rapid descent of a balloon.*
- pa rāde', *a pompous exhibition; a moving procession.*
- pār'a dīgm, *an example; a model.*
- pār'a dōx, *something apparently absurd, yet true in fact.*
- pār'af fine, *a white, waxy hydrocarbon.*
- pār a gō'ge, *addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.*
- pār'a gon, *a complete model.*
- pār'a grāph, *subdivision of a discourse; a character.*
- pār'al lel, *having the same direction; equidistant at all points.*
- pa rāl'y sis, *a palsy; loss of feeling or motion.*
- pār'a lyze, *to affect with paralysis.*
- pār'a mount, *superior to others; of highest rank.*
- par'a phrase, *explanation or restatement in other language.*
- pār'a pēt, *a wall or rampart for defense.*
- pār'a sīte, *a plant or animal that lives and grows on another.*
- pār'a sōl, *a small umbrella to shade from the sun.*
- pār'cel, *a package; to divide into portions.*
- pār'ch, *to dry up; to scorch; to roast in ashes.*
- pār'ch'ment, *skins dressed to be written upon.*
- pār'don, *to forgive; remission of a penalty.*

Lesson 208.

quince, a species of tree and its fruit.	quîte, entirely; considerably; to a great degree.
quĩ'nĩne, a vegetable alkaloid found in Peruvian bark, used as a tonic and febrifuge.	quĩ't'rent, a nominal rent reserved.
quĩn'sy, an inflammatory sore throat.	quĩ't'tance, a discharge from debt.
quĩn'tal, a hundredweight.	quĩv'er, a sheath of arrows; to shake.
quĩn tēs'sence, concentrated extract.	quoin, any external angle; a wedge.
quĩn tètte', a piece of music for five performers.	quoit, a flat ring to pitch at a mark; to pitch quoits.
quĩn'tũ ple, fivefold; to make fivefold.	quõ'rum, number of persons necessary to transact business.
quĩre, twenty-four sheets of paper, each folded once.	quõ'ta, proportional part or share.
quĩt, to release from obligation; to forsake.	quo tã'tion, a passage quoted; a schedule of prices current.
quĩt'claim, relinquishment of a claim; to relinquish a claim.	quõte, to cite; to name prices.
	quõth, equivalent to "said" or "spoke."
	quõ'tient, the result in arithmetical division.

Lesson 209.

rã'pĩ er, a light narrow-bladed sword.	rãtch'et, a bar operating a toothed wheel.
rãp'ine, act of plundering; pillage.	rãte, fixed allowance; to estimate.
rãpt'ure, extreme delight; transport.	rãt'ĩ fy, to make valid; to sanction.
rãre, not dense; seldom met with; excellent.	rã'tĩ o, relation between quantities or magnitudes.
rãr'e fy, to make less dense; to become thin and porous.	rã'tion, an allowance of provisions.
rãs'cal, a mean fellow; a scamp.	rã'tion al, endowed with reason; reasonable.
rãsh, hasty in determination; foolhardy.	rãt tãn', stem of a plant used in wicker-work, etc.
rãsp, a coarse file; to rub with a rasp; to grate.	rãt'tle, to make a quick, sharp noise; a toy.
rãsp'ber ry, fruit of a thorny shrub.	rãt'tle-snake, a venomous snake having a rattle at the end of its tail.
rãt, an animal; one who deserts his associates.	rãv'age, great ruin or destruction.
rãt'a ble, capable of being rated; liable to taxation.	rãve, to be delirious; to rush furiously.

Lesson 210.

bĭg'a my	dĭl'i gence	ĭn'ter lude	ĭn'cu bus
big ot ry	dig nĭ fy	in ter est	im po tent
cin na mon	dis pu tant	in ter view	im pu dent
chiv al ry	din gi ness	in ci dence	in du rate
chiv al rous	guil lo tine	in di gence	in sti gate
clin i cal	in fan tile	in do lence	in ti mate
crim i nal	in fi del	in fer ence	in tri cate
crim i nate	in fi nite	in flu ence	im pli cate
crit i cal	ig no rance	in no cence	im pre cate
dif fer ence	in sti tute	in so lence	ir ri tate
dif fi cult	in tel lect	in te ger	it er ate
dif fi dence	in ter course	im pe tus	lib er ate

Lesson 211.

lib'er ty	lĭt'i gate	ĭm'mi nent	frĭv'o lous
lit ur gy	mil i tate	in dus try	hick o ry
liv er y	mit i gate	in fa my	his to ry
lib er al	sig nal ize	in fan cy	in va lid
min er al	sim pli fy	in fant ry	in stru ment
mil i tant	stig ma tize	in ju ry	im age ry
mis cre ant	sig na ture	cit i zen	lig a ment
min u end	stim u late	crit i cism	lin e age
mis chiev ous	stip u late	Chris ten dom	lib er tine
mim ic ry	triv i al	civ il ize	lig a ture
min is try	tim or ous	dis ci pline	mil li ner
mis er y	vig or ous	dis so lute	pit e ous

Lesson 212.

in'ci dent	vīc'to ry	bōlt'ing-cloth	pō'et ry
in di gent	vis i bly	bro ker age	po ten cy
in do lent	viv i fy	chlo ro form	po ten tate
sin is ter	vis it or	droll er y	por ti co
pil grim age	vit ri ol	ford a ble	pop er y
sim i lar	prim i tive	forg er y	sto ic al
rig or ous	pin na cle	o pi ate	vo ta ry
vil lain ous	ris i ble	o pen ly	zo di ac
vin e gar	rid i cule	o pi um	bron chi a
rib ald ry	trin i ty	o ri ent	choc o late
rick et y	vis it ant	o ri ole	cod i cil
slip per y	wil der ness	po e sy	cor o ner

Lesson 213.

cōn'gre gate	frōn'tis piece	lōn'gi tude	mōn'i tor
com pli cate	gloss a ry	mod er ate	mon o tone
con ju gal	glob u lar	mon u ment	mor al ist
com pe tent	hom i ly	mod ern ize	nom in al
com pe tence	hom i ny	mor al ize	ob du rate
drop si cal	hor ri ble	mock er y	ob li gate
doc tri nal	hor ri fy	mock ing ly	ob sti nate
dom i cile	hol i day	mod est y	ob vi ate
dog ma tize	hol ly hock	mod est ly	of fi cer
doc i ble	hom i cide	mon arch y	om e let
for est er	joc u lar	mod i fy	or i gin
fop per y	log a rithm	mol li fy	or a tor

Lesson 214.

sālm'on, a fish of a yellowish-red color.	sa lūte, to greet; act of greeting.
sa loon', a state-room; an eating- or drinking-house.	sal vā'tion, act of saving; deliverance.
sāl'si fy, a plant with a root like the parsnip.	sälve, an ointment for healing sores; to apply salve.
salt, chloride of sodium; to season with salt.	sāme, identical; similar.
salt pē'tre, nitrate of potassa.	sām'ple, a representative part; a specimen.
salt'-rheum, a kind of skin disease.	sān'a tive, curative; healing.
sa lū'bri ous, promoting health; salutary.	sānc'tion, confirmation; authority; to ratify.
sa lū'bri ty, healthfulness; wholesomeness.	sānc'ti ty, sacredness; holiness.
sāl u ta ry, promoting health; useful.	sānc'tum, a sacred place; a place for privacy.
sal u tā'tion, act of greeting or saluting.	sānd, granulated stone; to sprinkle with sand.
sa lū'ta to ry, containing salutations; opening oration at the commencement of a college.	sān'dal, a sort of loose slipper.
	sānd'wich, two slices of bread enclosing a slice of meat.

Lesson 215.

sāne, of sound mind.	sār'dine, a small herring.
sān'gui na ry, attended with bloodshed; bloodthirsty.	sāi sa pa ril'la, a Mexican plant.
sān'guine, abundance of blood; overconfident.	sāsh, a belt; a window-frame.
sān'i ta ry, conducive to health.	sās'sa fras, an aromatic tree.
sān'i ty, soundness of mind.	Sā'tan, the great adversary of man; the devil.
sāp, the juice of plants; to undermine.	sāтч'el, a hand-bag.
sāp o nā'ceous, having the quality of soap.	sāt'el lite, an attendant planet.
sa pōn'i fy, to change into soap.	sā'ti ate, to feed to the full; to glut.
sāp'phīre, a precious stone.	sa ti'e ty, gratification even beyond desire.
sār'cāsm, a reproachful and scornful expression.	sāt'in, a fine glossy silk.
sār cās'tic, severely satirical; taunting.	sat i nēt', twilled fabric of wool and cotton.
sār cōph'a gus, a stone coffin.	sāt'ire, an invective poem; a keen, cutting remark.

Lesson 216.

tank, a reservoir; a cistern.
 tăn'ner, one who tans and dresses hides.
 tăn'ner y, house and machinery for tanning.
 tăn'nin, the acid contained in oak bark.
 tăn'sy, an extremely bitter herb.
 tăn'ta lize, to tease; to disappoint.
 tăn'trum, an outburst of passion.
 tăp, to strike gently; a gentle blow; to let out.
 tăpe, a narrow band of woven fabric.
 tă'per, a wax candle; growing narrower.
 tăp'ës try, a wool-and-silk carpet or curtain.
 tăpe'worm, a long, flat intestinal worm.

tăp i ô'ca, root of a Brazilian plant.
 tă'pir, a hoofed animal resembling the pig.
 tăr, a black liquid pitch; a sailor.
 ta răn'tu la, a species of venomous spider.
 tăr'di ness, lateness; slowness.
 tăre, a weed among grain; an allowance.
 tăr'get, a mark to shoot at.
 tăr'iff, duties upon imported goods.
 tăr'nish, to destroy the luster; blemish
 tăr'ry, to delay; to remain behind.
 tărt, sharp to the taste; severe; an open pie.
 tăr'tăr, a concrete salt; a high-tempered person.

Lesson 217.

task, something to be done; a lesson; to burden.
 tăs'sel, a pendent ornament; head of a plant.
 tăste, to perceive by touching with the tongue.
 tăste'less, without taste.
 tăst'y, having a perception of excellence.
 tăt'ter, a rag; a torn garment.
 tăt'tle, to reveal secrets; trifling talk.
 tat too', a drum-beat; to paint designs upon the skin in indelible colors.
 taught, did teach.
 tăunt, to reproach; bitter reproach.
 tau töl'o gy, a reproduction of same meaning in different words.

tăv'ern, an inn; a hotel.
 tăw'dry, full of showy colors; lacking taste.
 tăw'ny, of a dull yellowish-brown color.
 tăx, a pecuniary burden that may be imposed.
 tax i der'mist, one skilled in taxidermy.
 tax'i der my, act of preserving and stuffing skins of animals and birds.
 tēa, leaves of a Chinese plant.
 tēach, to instruct; to educate.
 tēach'a ble, capable of being taught; willing to be taught.
 tēam, two or more animals harnessed for drawing.
 tēam'ster, one who drives a team.

Lesson 218.

šc'u lar	pöp'u late	pöl'i ty	pöl'y pus
op er a	pop u lar	pos si bly	pos i tive
op u lent	prom i nence	pot ter y	pos si ble
oc cu pant	prov i dence	prop er ty	prob a ble
om i nous	prot est ant	pov er ty	prom is ing
on er ous	por rin ger	prod i gy	prompt i tude
ob lo quy	prov en der	prog e ny	proph et ess
or re ry	pon der ous	proph e cy	ob sta cle
ob se quies	pop u lous	pros o dy	or a cle
ob so lete	post hu mous	proph e sy	sol i tude
op po site	pros e cute	pol y gon	soph o more
or i son	pol i cy	pol i tic	tom a hawk

Lesson 219.

cū'ra tive	flū'en cy	hū'mor ist	jūs'ti fy
cu ri ous	nu mer ate	pu ri fy	mul ti ply
du ti ful	nu tri tive	u ni son	mul ber ry
ju bi lee	nu mer ous	u ni verse	mul ti ple
ju ve nile	nu tri ment	cūt'ler y	mul ti tude
lu cra tive	pu ri ty	fluc tu ate	nul li fy
lu na cy	pu er ile	ful mi nate	pun gen cy
lu mi nous	pu ri tan	glut ton y	punct u al
lu na tic	stu di ous	gun ner y	pun ish ment
mu ta ble	u ni ty	gut tur al	sum ma ry
mu ti nous	un i corn	hum ble-bee	sup pli cate
mu ti late	u ni form	hum ming-bird	suf fo cate

Lesson 220.

FOR PARAPHRASING.

Method.—See Lesson 203.

“What are you going to do, girls,
 With time as it ceaselessly flows?
 Are you moulding a heart that joys will impart
 As perfume exhales from the rose?
 Let things that are purest and grandest
 In the halls of your thought be confined:
 There is no other grace can life's shadows efface
 Like the charm of a beautiful mind.”

Lesson 221.

TEST-WORDS.

Method.—Write from dictation and divide into syllables.

bayou	chenille	bivouac	cortège
bateau	château	tulle	gherkin
boudoir	rhythm	waive	coupon
cougar	phlox	crochet	pelisse
jaguar	franchise	croquet	élite
blonde	protège	encore	zouave
brunette	mortise	fuchsia	nausea
sergeant	prairie	parquet	bilious
catarrh	chilblain	serge	viscid
caprice	acquiesce	heinous	lily

Lesson 222.

un der line', <i>to make a line beneath.</i>	un' der tone, <i>a subordinate tone.</i>
un' der ling, <i>a subordinate; an inferior agent.</i>	un der vāl'ue, <i>to value below the real worth.</i>
un der mine', <i>to excavate beneath; to injure secretly.</i>	un dō', <i>to reverse what has been done; to ruin.</i>
un' der pīn ning, <i>stone-work under a building.</i>	un doubt'ed, <i>not doubtful; indisputable.</i>
un der rate, <i>to rate lower than the real value.</i>	un drēss', <i>to divest of clothes; to strip.</i>
un der score', <i>to draw a mark or line beneath.</i>	ūn' dress, <i>a loose, negligent dress; soldiers not in full uniform.</i>
un der sell', <i>to sell at a cheaper rate.</i>	un dūe', <i>not due; excessive.</i>
un der stānd', <i>to apprehend; to know the meaning of.</i>	ūn' du late, <i>to move like waves; to vibrate.</i>
un der stānd'ing, <i>a mental faculty; agreement of opinion.</i>	un du lā'tion, <i>a waving motion or vibration.</i>
un der tāke', <i>to attempt; to contract; to promise.</i>	un ēarth', <i>to take from the earth; to bring to light.</i>
	un ēa'si ness, <i>want of ease; perturbation.</i>

Lesson 223.

un ēa'sy, <i>not easy; restless; disturbed.</i>	un feel'ing, <i>void of sensibility; cold-hearted.</i>
un ē'qual, <i>lacking equality; irregular.</i>	un fēt'ter, <i>to free from chains or restraint.</i>
un ērr'ing, <i>not capable of erring, or failing.</i>	un fil'ial, <i>undutiful to a parent; unsuitable to a son or child.</i>
un ē'ven, <i>not even; not level; odd.</i>	un fin'ished, <i>not finished; imperfect.</i>
un ex ām'pled, <i>without precedent.</i>	un fit', <i>not fit; unqualified; unsuitable.</i>
un ex pēct'ed, <i>not expected.</i>	un fōld, <i>to open; to expand; to discover.</i>
un fāil'ing, <i>not failing; not liable to fail.</i>	un fōrt'u nate, <i>not fortunate; unlucky.</i>
un fāir', <i>dishonest; partial; not fair.</i>	un found'ed, <i>having no foundation; baseless.</i>
un fāith'ful, <i>not faithful; disloyal.</i>	un fre'quent, <i>not happening often.</i>
un fās'ten, <i>to loose; to untie.</i>	un fre quēnt'ed, <i>rarely visited.</i>
un fāth'om a ble, <i>not to be measured or discovered.</i>	un friēnd'ly, <i>not favorable; hostile.</i>
un fā'vor a ble, <i>not favorable; not in sympathy with.</i>	un frūit'ful, <i>not fruitful; barren.</i>

Lesson 224.

vāse, *an ornamental vessel; an urn.*
 vās'sal, *a subject; a slave.*
 vast, *of great extent; immense.*
 vāst'ness, *enormous in size, amount, or importance.*
 vāt, *a reservoir; a large receptacle.*
 vault, *an arch; a cave; a grave; to leap.*
 vaunt, *to boast; a display of vanity.*
 vēal, *the flesh of a calf prepared for food.*
 veer, *to turn; to direct to a different course.*
 vēg'e ta ble, *relating to or consisting of plants; a plant.*
 vēg e tā'ri an, *one who believes in, or uses, a vegetable diet.*

veg e tā'tion, *vegetable life.*
 vē'he ment, *acting with force; eager impetuous.*
 vē'hi cle, *a conveyance; instrument of communication.*
 vēil, *a covering for the face; to conceal*
 vein, *a blood-vessel; a seam; turn of mind.*
 ve lōç'i pēde, *a small carriage propelled by the feet.*
 ve lōç'i ty, *speed; rapidity of motion.*
 vēl'vet, *a fabric with a silk nap.*
 vel vet een', *a fabric in imitation of velvet.*
 vē'nal, *that may be bought; mercenary.*
 vēnd, *to sell.*
 vēnd'er, *one who sells.*

Lesson 225.

ven dūe', *a public sale to the highest bidder.*
 ve neer', *to overlay with a thin piece of wood; a thin piece of wood for overlaying.*
 vēn'er a ble, *worthy of reverence; sacred.*
 vēn'er ate, *to reverence; to regard with veneration.*
 Ve nē'tian, *relating to Venice; a native of Venice.*
 vēnge'ance, *penal retribution; revenge.*
 vēn'om, *poison; spite; malice.*
 vēn'ōm ous, *full of venom; poisonous.*
 vēnt, *an opening; opportunity for escape.*
 vēn'ti late, *to allow free passage of air; to discuss.*

vēnt'ure, *a perilous undertaking; to risk.*
 vēnt'ūr ous, *daring; bold.*
 vēn'ue, *place where legal action is laid.*
 Vē'nus, *goddess of female beauty and love; a planet.*
 ve rāç'i ty, *truthfulness.*
 ve rān'da, *an open porch.*
 vērb, *a word expressing being, action, or state.*
 ver'bal, *oral; literal; derived from a verb.*
 ver bā'tim, *word for word; in the same words.*
 ver bē'na, *a flowering plant.*
 ver'bī age, *a profusion of words.*
 ver'dan cy, *greenness; rawness; inexperienced.*

Lesson 226.

sŭr'ro gate	bound'a ry	aud'i bly	form al ist
sub ju gate	coun ter pane	aud it or	for ti fy
sumpt u ous	coun ter plot	laud a ble	for ti tude
sub se quent	coun ter poise	nau ti lus	gor man dize
sup ple ment	coun ter sign	côr po ral	or di nal
sup pli cant	found er y	cor ne a	or ches tra
sub stan tive	house keep er	cor pu lent	or na ment
sub sti tute	mount e bank	cor mo rant	or di nance
sub ter fuge	noi si ly	for tu nate	or gan ism
suc cu lence	bây o net	for mu la	or phan age
pub li can	gay e ty	for feit ed	or de al
pul ver ize	pay a ble	for feit ure	or tho dox

Lesson 227.

côr'pu lence	jour'nal ism	crys'tal line	syn'a gogue
north er ly	jour nal ist	mys ti cism	tyr an nize
por ce lain	jour ney man	mys ter y	tyr an ny
por cu pine	bur gla ry	syl lo gism	tyr an nous
scor pi on	bur gun dy	sym me try	typ i fy
sor cer er	fur be low	sym pa thize	quan da ry
cir cu lar	fur nish ing	sym pa thy	quan ti ty
cir cum spect	fur ther ance	syc a more	qual i ty
cir cum stance	fur ther more	syl la ble	qual i fy
firm a ment	fur ni ture	syn o nym	quad ru ped
court e ous	tur bu lent	syn the sis	quar rel ing
court e sy	tur pen tine	sym bol ize	hal i but

Lesson 228.

warn'ing, <i>caution against danger; previous notice.</i>	wāste, <i>to devastate; to impair gradually; to squander.</i>
warp, <i>to twist; to swerve; to pervert; the long threads in a web of cloth.</i>	wāste'ful, <i>extravagant; destructive.</i>
war'rant, <i>to guarantee; to justify; a voucher.</i>	watch, <i>a guard; a pocket timepiece; to be vigilant.</i>
wā'ry, <i>guarding against deception, etc.</i>	watch'ful, <i>vigilant; attentive; cautious.</i>
wash, <i>to cleanse with water; act of washing.</i>	watch'word, <i>a password; a motto.</i>
wash'er, <i>one who washes; a ring of metal, leather, etc.</i>	wā'ter-course, <i>a stream of water; a canal.</i>
wash'y, <i>watery; weak; lacking substance.</i>	wā'ter-fall, <i>a cataract; female head-dress.</i>
wasp, <i>a stinging insect.</i>	wā'ter ing-plāce, <i>a place where water is obtained; a summer resort.</i>
wasp'ish, <i>petulant; disposed to be resentful.</i>	wā'ter-mark, <i>a mark showing the height of a flood; a manufacturer's mark wrought into paper.</i>

Lesson 229.

wā'ter-mēl on, <i>a plant and its juicy fruit.</i>	wāx'work, <i>figures, etc. made of wax.</i>
wā'ter-pow er, <i>falling water used to drive machinery.</i>	wāy, <i>a road or path; manner; method.</i>
wā'ter-proof, <i>impervious to water.</i>	wāy'-bill, <i>a list of passengers, baggage, or goods.</i>
wā'ter-ram, <i>a machine for elevating water.</i>	wāy'lay, <i>to lie in wait for; to rob; to slay.</i>
wā'ter-shēd, <i>a ridge that turns streams in different directions.</i>	wāy'ward, <i>not willing to be restrained; froward.</i>
wā'ter-wheel, <i>a wheel driven by water.</i>	wēal, <i>a healthy or prosperous condition.</i>
wā'tle, <i>red pendent flesh below a cock's bill; to interweave, as twigs.</i>	wēalth, <i>large possessions of money, lands, etc.</i>
wāul, <i>to cry as a cat; the cry of a cat.</i>	wēalth'y, <i>possessing wealth; rich.</i>
wāve, <i>a moving swell of water; to beckon.</i>	wēan, <i>to deprive of the mother's breast; to turn from.</i>
wā'ver, <i>to hesitate; to change opinion.</i>	wēap'on, <i>an instrument of offence or defence.</i>
wāxed'-end, <i>a shoemaker's thread.</i>	

Lesson 230.

yōke, <i>that which connects or binds; a frame for hitching oxen; a mark of servitude; to put a yoke on.</i>	yōr self', <i>your own person.</i>
yōn, <i>yonder.</i>	youth, <i>state of being young; the stage of life from childhood to manhood; a lad.</i>
yōre, <i>in time long past; long ago.</i>	youth'ful, <i>young; juvenile; fresh; vigorous.</i>
yōu, <i>the nominative or the objective form of the pronoun of the second person.</i>	youth'ful ly, <i>in a youthful manner.</i>
yōung, <i>not old; in the early stage of growth; inexperienced; the offspring of animals.</i>	youth'ful ness, <i>state of being youthful.</i>
yōung'ling, <i>a young animal.</i>	yūc'ca, <i>an American flowering plant.</i>
yōung'ster, <i>a young person; a youth.</i>	Yūle, <i>ancient name for Christmas.</i>
yōur, <i>possessive personal pronoun of the second person.</i>	Yule'log, <i>a huge log burned in the grate at Christmas-time.</i>
	zo ōn'o my, <i>a discourse on animals.</i>
	zy mōm'e ter, <i>an instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.</i>

Lesson 231.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Logy" signifies a discourse.

Method.—The teacher should dictate the words, and the pupils write them upon the blackboard, supplying the definitions.

theology	technology	analogy	pathology
physiology	phrenology	phonology	genealogy
geology	mythology	climatology	entomology
chronology	ethnology	apology	philology
zoology	psychology	craniology	osteology
ornithology	phraseology	conchology	eulogy
meteorology	lexicology	embryology	neurology
electrology	hymnology	pyrology	zumology

Lesson 232.

cru'ci ble	gov'ern ment	ab rā'sion	em brā'cing
cru ci fy	hon ey comb	arch an gel	e qua tion
cru ci fix	hon ey moon	ar ma da	fu ga cious
pru dent ly	sov er eign	a wak en	gra da tion
ru di ment	won der ful	col la tion	her ba ceous
ru in ous	bra vā'do	ca pa cious	lo qua cious
ru mi nant	be hav ior	cour a geous	mi gra tion
ru mi nate	em bra sure	de fa cing	mu ta tion
scru pu lous	cre a tive	dis gra cing	man da mus
scru ti ny	e ra sure	dis pla cing	mo sa ic
com for ter	e va sion	en a ble	per va sion
com pass es	de face ment	en dan ger	pri va tion

Lesson 233.

ra pā'cious	ŭn grāce'ful	va cā'tion	bom bās'tic
ro ta tion	um bra geous	vex a tion	dis trac tion
sa ga cious	un sta ble	vi bra tion	dog mat ic
spec ta tor	out ra geous	pul sa tion	dra mat ic
sal va tion	po ma tum	trans la tion	dy nam ic
stag na tion	e va sive	temp ta tion	dī dac tic
tax a tion	va ga ry	pug na cious	de tach ment
te na cious	ver ba tim	com pla cence	er rat ic
tes ta ceous	un wa ry	ab strāc tion	en am el
tor na do	vex a tious	at tach ment	en campment
tes ta tor	vo ra cious	at tract ive	ex pan sive
un a ble	vo ca tion	de trac tion	en am or

Lesson 234.

ăc'ci dent, a chance event; a non-essential.	ăc cōr'di on, a keyed wind instrument.
ac ɣi dēnt'al, happening by chance.	ăc cōst', to speak first to; to address.
ac clāim', a shout of approbation.	ac count', a computation; a statement; importance; to render an account.
ăc cli'mate, to accustom to another climate.	ac count'a ble, liable to be called to account.
ac cli'v'i ty, a rising slope.	ac count'ant, one skilled in accounts.
ac cōm'mo date, to make suitable; to furnish.	ac cou'ter, to equip.
ac cōm'plice, an associate in crime.	ac crēd'it, to give credentials; to send with credentials.
ac cōm'plish, to finish; to complete; to effect.	ac cre'tion, enlargement by natural growth.
ac cōm'plish ment, acquirement; attainment.	ac crue', to increase; to follow.
ăc cōrd', harmony in opinions or sounds; to grant; to agree.	ac cū'mu late, to heap up; to collect; to increase.
ac cōrd'ing ly, in accordance with.	ăc'cu rate, exact; correct; precise.

Lesson 235.

ac cūrs'ed, doomed; detestable.	ac quāint', to make familiar; to apprise.
ac cu sâ'tion, act of accusing; that of which one is accused.	ac quāint'ance, familiar knowledge; a well-known person.
ăc cūse', to charge with a fault or a crime.	acqui ēsce', to rest satisfied; to consent.
ac cūs'tom, to habituate to anything.	ac quire', to gain by personal labor; to attain; to win.
ăche, a continuous pain; to suffer pain.	ac qui sî'tion, act of acquiring; the thing acquired.
a chiēve', to complete; to accomplish.	ac quit', to set free; to conduct one's self.
a chiēve'ment, act of achieving; the thing achieved.	ăc'rid, of a biting taste; sharp to the tongue.
ac'id, sour; tart; a sour substance.	ac ri mō'ni ous, sharp; severe; sarcastic.
a cid'i fy, to make or become sour.	ăc'ro bāt, one who vaults, dances, etc.
ac knowl'edge, to own, avow, or admit.	ăct, to exert power; the thing done.
ăc'o nite, a vegetable poison.	
a cou'stic, relating to hearing or the doctrine of sounds.	
a cou'stics, the science of sounds.	

Lesson 236.

bär'räck, a hut or house for soldiers.	bass, a species of fish; a tree and its bark.
bär'ren, incapable of producing anything.	bäss, the lowest part in a musical composition.
bär ri cåde', a hastily constructed fortification; to fortify.	bas soon', a wind instrument with stops and keys.
bär'ri er, any obstruction, limit, or boundary.	bäste, to dress meat with flour, butter, etc. while roasting.
bär'ter, to give in exchange; an exchange of commodities.	bät, a club for striking a ball; a winged animal; a sheet of cotton; to strike with a bat.
ba salt', an igneous rock.	ba teau', a flat-bottomed boat.
bāse, of humble birth; low in estimation; the part on which anything stands; a part in music.	bätch, amount of bread baked at one time.
bāse'ment, bottom story in a building.	bäth, a place in which to bathe.
bāsh'ful, modest; diffident.	bäthe, to wash by immersion; immersion in water.
bask, to lie in a genial heat.	
basque, a lady's jacket.	

Lesson 237.

bat täl'ion, a body of infantry.	ba zäär, a spacious salesroom.
bat'ter, a mixture with moisture; to beat violently.	bēach, a sandy shore; to run upon a beach.
bät'ter y, act of battering; an array of cannon; a chemical apparatus for generating electricity.	bēa'con, a signal light; that which notifies of danger.
bät'tle, a fight between opposing forces; a general engagement.	bēad, a perforated globule.
bät'tle ment, a parapet.	bēa'gle, a small hound.
bau'ble, a trinket; a gewgaw.	bēak, bill of a bird, etc.; any pointed projection.
bawl, to cry out vehemently.	bēak'er, a large drinking-vessel.
bāy'o net, a pointed weapon on the end of a gun; to stab with a bayonet.	bēam, a main timber in architecture; a collection of parallel rays of light; to emit rays.
bay'ou, outlet of a lake; a channel.	bear'ing, conduct; a box in which a shaft revolves.
bay-rüm, a liquor made from the leaves of the bay tree.	beät'i tude, extreme felicity; bliss.
	beau, a gay man; a lady's attendant.

Lesson 238.

in ac'tion	a băn'don	en ac't'ment	ca thăr'tic
in frac tion	as sas sin	me tal lic	com part ment
in hab it	At lan tic	quad rat ic	mus tach es
im pan el	bat tal ion	re frac tion	ap pâr ent
in ac'tive	com pas sion	rheu mat ic	com par ing
mo nas tic	con tract ile	ro man tic	pre par ing
mu lat to	fa nat ic	ras cal ion	trans par ent
me an der	fan tas tic	sar cas tic	un spar ing
or gan ic	fi nan cial	sa van na	en chant er
pro trac tion	gal van ic	scho las tic	en chant ing
pi as ter	gym nas tic	sub trac tion	to mă to
pi las ter	ho san na	schis mat ic	ba salt ic

Lesson 239.

ad hēr'ence	in dē'cent	ag grēs'sive	con ject ure
ad her ent	pan the on	ap pel lant	com pres sion
ad he sion	tor pe do	at ten tive	con ces sion
ad he sive	un e qual	ap pend age	con nec tion
co e qual	un e ven	as sem blage	con cep tion
co e val	un re al	as sem ble	con ten tion
co her ence	o me ga	ad vent ure	con ven tion
co her ent	ac cēs sion	ap pren tice	cor rec tion
co he sive	an gel ic	as sem bly	de bent ure
com ple tion	ac cept ance	as bes tos	de cep tion
de ple tion	at tend ance	con nect ive	de tec tion
i de al	as cend ant	cor rect ive	de ten tion

Lesson 240.

ca pā'cious, *roomy; spacious; comprehensive.*

ca pă'ci tate, *to make capable; to qualify.*

ca pă'ci ty, *mental power; cubic contents of a body.*

căpe, *a headland; a garment for the shoulders.*

că'per, *to jump about; a leap.*

căp'il lă ry, *a hair-like tube; a blood-vessel.*

căp'i tal, *relating to the head or forfeiture of life; chief; money invested; chief city.*

căp'i tal ist, *a wealthy business man.*

căp'i tol, *a government building.*

ca pit'u late, *to surrender on terms.*

ca price', *freak; whim; vagary.*

ca pri'cious, *controlled by caprice.*

căp size', *to upset or overturn.*

căp'tain, *commander of a company or a ship.*

căp'tion, *a legal seizure; a literary heading.*

căp'tious, *disposed to find fault; caviling.*

căp'ti vate, *to take prisoner; to fascinate.*

căp'tive, *a prisoner in war; made prisoner.*

căr'a mel, *a sweetmeat.*

căr'at, *the weight of four grains; degree of fineness of gold.*

căr'a van, *a company of travelers, etc.*

Lesson 241.

căr'bine, *a cavalryman's firearm.*

căr'bon, *the pure base of charcoal.*

căr'bon ize, *to change into carbon.*

căr'bun cle, *a gem; an inflammatory tumor.*

căr'cass, *a dead body; putrefying remains.*

căr'di ac, *relating to or resembling the heart.*

căr'di nal, *of chief importance; fundamental.*

căre, *charge; anxiety; concern.*

ca reer', *procedure; to move swiftly.*

ca rëss', *to treat kindly; act of endearment.*

că'ret, *the mark [^] showing an omission in writing.*

căr'go, *the lading of a ship.*

căr'i ca ture, *an exaggerated and ludicrous likeness of a person or a thing.*

căr mîn'a tive, *driving gases from the body; a medicine.*

căr'mîne, *a rich red or crimson color.*

căr'nage, *slaughter; massacre.*

căr'nal, *relating to flesh; sensual.*

căr nă'tion, *flesh-color; a plant and its flower.*

căr'ni val, *a season of festivity before Lent; a festivity.*

car nîv'o rous, *feeding on flesh.*

căr'ol, *a song; to sing; to warble.*

ca rôt'id, *a large artery leading from the head to the neck.*

Lesson 242.

de cēit'ful, <i>full of deceit; fraudulent.</i>	de clāim', <i>to deliver a speech or oration; to harangue.</i>
de cēive', <i>to mislead; to impose upon; to ensnare.</i>	dec la mā'tion, <i>act of declaiming; a sel speech.</i>
dē'cen cy, <i>modesty; chastity; proper formality.</i>	dēc la rā'tion, <i>act of declaring; a statement.</i>
de cēp'tion, <i>act of deceiving; that which deceives.</i>	de clāre', <i>to assert; to affirm; to make a declaration.</i>
de cīde', <i>to conclude; to settle; to form a definite opinion.</i>	de cline', <i>to bend over; to fail; to decay; to refuse; to give grammatical forms of a word; diminution.</i>
de cīd'u ous, <i>existing only for a time, as leaves.</i>	de clīv'i ty, <i>inclination downward.</i>
de cīs'ion, <i>determination; a report of a legal adjudication.</i>	de cōct', <i>to prepare by boiling; to digest.</i>
de cī'sive, <i>causing decision; positive; final.</i>	de com pōse', <i>to resolve into primary elements.</i>
dēck, <i>to cover; to dress; upper floor of a ship.</i>	

Lesson 243.

dēc'o rate, <i>to adorn; to embellish.</i>	deed, <i>an act; a legal written instrument for conveying property; to convey by deed.</i>
de cō'rum, <i>propriety of conduct, manner, or speech.</i>	deem, <i>to think; to estimate; to judge.</i>
de coy', <i>to allure into a snare; a lure for birds.</i>	deep, <i>reaching far down or inward; profound.</i>
de crēase', <i>to diminish gradually; diminution.</i>	de fāce', <i>to mar; to disfigure.</i>
de cree', <i>an authoritative order; to order.</i>	de fāl'cate, <i>to cut off; to deduct a part.</i>
de crēp'it, <i>wasted with old age.</i>	dēf a mā'tion, <i>slander; calumny; aspersion.</i>
de cry', <i>to clamor against; to censure.</i>	de fāme', <i>to speak evil of; to slander.</i>
dēd'i cate, <i>to consecrate; to inscribe.</i>	de fault', <i>omission of duty; to fail to perform.</i>
de dūce', <i>to arrive at by reasoning; to infer.</i>	de feat', <i>an overthrow; to overcome.</i>
de dūct', <i>to take away; to subtract.</i>	de fect', <i>lacking essentials; blemish; deformity.</i>
de dūc'tion, <i>act of deducing; part deducted.</i>	de fēc'tion, <i>a revolt; a falling away.</i>

Lesson 244.

con tēm'plate	dis sēm'ble	em bēz'zle	in dēnt'ure
con tent ment	dis tem per	for get ful	in tes tine
col lect ive	di lem ma	in cen tive	in tense ly
de pend ent	e jec tion	in cep tive	mo men tous
de fend ant	e lec tion	in fec tion	mo men tum
de fect ive	ec cen tric	in flec tion	op pres sion
de cep tive	e lec tric	in jec tion	ob jec tion
de crep it	ex pect ant	in tes tate	pro fes sion
de pend ence	ex pen sive	in vest ment	pro gres sion
de vel op	ex cess ive	in vec tive	pro jec tion
de tect ive	ex ten sive	im preg nate	pro tec tion
di gress ive	ex cept ed	in trep id	pro tec tive

Lesson 245.

pos sēs'sion	com plēx'ion	re plēn'ish	ac cēpt'ed
pos ses sive	em bel lish	re plev in	ap pen dix
pro spect ive	en vel op	re bell ion	con ten tious
por tent ous	re cep tion	re lent ing	de fec tion
po ten tial	re demp tion	re sem ble	de jec tion
per cep tion	re flec tion	se lec tion	de mer it
per fec tion	re jec tion	suc ces sion	ma jes tic
pre tēn sion	re pel lent	trans gres sion	op press ive
pa rent al	re splen dent	trans cen dent	per spec tive
sus pen sion	re sent ment	tre men dous	pru nel la
sub jec tion	re spect ive	stu pen dous	um brel la
se ques ter	re ten tive	sus pend ers	un err ing

Lesson 246.

ěl'e vate, to lift up; to exalt; to make louder.	el lip'sis, omission; a figure of syntax.
ěl'e va tor, a mechanism for hoisting.	ěl o cū'tion, mode of utterance, with gestures.
ělf, a fairy; a wandering spirit.	el o cū'tion ist, one skilled in, or teaching, elocution.
e lič'it, to bring to light; to evoke.	e lón'gate, drawn out; to extend.
ěl'i gi ble, qualified; worthy of choice.	e lópe', to run away, as a woman with a lover.
e līm'i nate, to take out; to set aside.	ěl'o quēnce, elegant speech; speech that excites emotion.
e lis'ion, cutting off a vowel at the end of a word standing before another vowel in the next word.	e lū'ci date, to make clear; to explain; to illustrate.
e lite', a select body; upper caste of society.	e lūde', to escape by artifice; to evade; to foil.
e lix'ir, a medicine; a tincture.	e mā'ciāte, to grow lean; to waste.
ělk, a quadruped; the moose; a member of a secret order.	ěm'a nāte, to issue from; to take origin.
el lipse', an oblong figure bounded by curves.	e mǎn'ci pate, to free; to liberate.

Lesson 247.

em bālm, to preserve from putrefaction with aromatics.	ěm'blem, a symbol; a sign.
em bār'go, a decree restraining vessels from leaving port; to prohibit from sailing.	em bōd'y, to form into a body; to incorporate.
em bār'k', to go aboard of a vessel; to engage in business.	em bōss', to ornament with raised work.
em bār'rass, to perplex; to encumber with debt.	em bow'er, to cover with a bower; to lodge in a bower.
em bās'sa dor, a government minister of highest rank.	em brāce', to clasp in the arms; clasp.
em bēl'lish, to adorn; to beautify.	em broid'er, to adorn with needle-work.
ěm'ber, a smouldering fire-brand.	em broil', to throw into contention; to involve in trouble.
em bēz'zle, to take fraudulently for one's own use.	ěm bry'o, germ of an organized being.
em blā'zon, to decorate; to adorn with armorial figures.	e merge', to rise out of a liquid; to come forth.
	e mer'gen cy, an unforeseen difficulty, a necessity.
	e mēt'ic, inducing to vomit; a medicine causing vomiting.

Lesson 248.

fēd'er al, relating to a league, as treaty.	fē'line, relating to cats.
fee, property; reward for services; to recompense.	fell, cruel; a hide; to cause to fall.
fee'ble, lacking force, vigor, efficiency; infirm.	fēl'low, a companion; a collegiate; a mean person.
feed, to supply with food; to eat; provender.	fēl'low ship, companionship; familiar intercourse.
feel, to perceive by the touch; to touch; sensation.	fēl'on, one convicted of felony; criminal.
feel'ing, sense of touch; consciousness.	fēl'o ny, a great crime.
fēign, to pretend; to make a show of.	fēlt, a fabric of wool made by pressure instead of weaving; to cover with, or make into, felt.
feint, a pretence; mock assault; a pretended attack.	fēm'i nine, womanly; tender; delicate.
fēld'spār, a crystalline mineral.	fēnc'ing, art of defence with the sword.
fē liç'i tate, to express joy for; to delight; to congratulate.	fēnd, to resist; to oppose.
fē liç'i tous, blissful; appropriate.	fēn'nel, an aromatic plant.
	fer'ment, that which causes fermentation; agitation.

Lesson 249.

fer mēnt', to undergo fermentation.	fēs'tal, relating to a feast; mirthful.
fē rō'cious, savage; rapacious; wild.	fēs'ter, to rankle; a running sore.
fēr'ret, a kind of weasel; to drive out of a hiding-place.	fēs'ti val, relating to a feast; a feast or celebration.
fer'rule, a ring of metal on the end of a stick.	fes toon', a garland; to suspend wreaths.
fēr'ry, to pass over water in a boat; a place for passing over water in a boat.	fētch, to go and bring; to sell for.
fēr tile, productive; prolific; rich.	fēt'id, rancid; stinking.
fēr'ti lize, to render productive or fruitful.	fēt'lock, part of the leg of a horse back of the pastern-joint.
fer'ule, a flat stick used for punishment; to chastise with a ferule.	fēt'ter, a chain for the feet; any restraint; to shackle.
fer ven cy, state of being fervent; ardor; fervor.	feūd, deadly strife; a conditional grant of land.
fer'vent, hot; ardent; warm in feeling.	fē'ver, inflammatory condition producing heat and thirst.
	few, not many; limited in numbers.

Lesson 250.

as per'sion	per ver'sion	ad mis'sion	con vic'tion
ad verse ly	sub ver sion	ad di tion	con tin gent
con cern ing	su per nal	af flic tion	de fi cient
di ver sion	sub ver sive	am bi tion	de lin quent
de ter gent	com pli'ance	au spi cious	den ti tion
e mer gence	com pli ant	as sist ance	de scrip tion
im mer sion	de fin er	com mis sion	dis mis sion
ob serv ance	re quit al	ca pri cious	dis tinc tion
ob serv ant	sub sid ence	com mit ment	de ris ion
pa ter nal	a bridg ment	con sist ent	di vis ion
per verse ness	ac quit tal	con di tion	do min ion
pre serv er	ad mit tance	con tri tion	

Lesson 251.

e di'tion	mo ni'tion	pro vis'ion	af flic'tive
ef fi cient	o pin ion	re lig ion	bap tis mal
e quip ment	of fi cious	re lig ious	be wil der
ex ist ence	par ti tion	se di tion	con sid er
fru i tion	per mis sion	sus pi cious	con fis cate
in cis ion	per di tion	suf fi cient	con sist ence
in fringe ment	pe ti tion	sub mis sion	con tin ue
in flic tion	per ni cious	trans mis sion	com mit tee
ju di cious	po si tion	tra di tion	ci vil ian
li tig ious	pre dic tion	tu i tion	e liç it
ma li cious	pro dig ious	vo li tion	e lix ir
mu ni tion	pre cis ion	o mis sion	e clip tic

Lesson 252.

- gên'tle, of good birth; refined; soft; docile.*
gên'try, educated and well-bred people.
gên'u ine, belonging to the original stock; true; pure.
ge ôl'o gy, science which treats of the structure and formation of the earth
ge ôm'e try, the science which treats of the relations of magnitudes, as solids, surfaces, angles, etc.
ge rā'ni um, a plant and its flower.
gêrm, a bud; a sprout; origin.
ger māne', closely allied; relevant.
ger'min ate, to sprout; to cause to sprout.
ges tic'u late, to make gestures; representation by gestures.
gêst'ure, movement of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment; to make gestures.
ghast'ly, ghost-like; pale; horrid.
ghôst, the spirit; the soul; an apparition.
gī'ant, a man of extraordinary size.
gib'bet, a kind of gallows; to hang on a gibbet.
gîbe, to taunt; to deride; a scoff.
gîd'dy, dizzy; inconstant; thoughtless.
gift, a present; an endowment; to endow.
gîg, a two-wheeled carriage; a harpoon.
gi gān'tic, huge; enormous; mighty.
gîg'gle, a silly laugh; to titter.

Lesson 253.

- gîld, to overlay with gold; to adorn.*
gîm'let, a small boring instrument.
gîmp, an edging of cotton, wool, or silk.
gîn, a distilled spirit; a machine for taking the seeds out of cotton; to clean cotton.
gîn'ger, a plant and its pungent root.
gîng'ham, a kind of cotton cloth.
gîz'zard, the stomach of a fowl.
glā'cial, relating to ice or its action.
glā'cier, a slowly-moving mass of snow and ice.
glād, pleased; delighted; exciting joy.
glāde, an open space in, or through, a forest.
glād'some, pleased; delighted; causing gladness.
glāir, white of an egg; to smear with glair.
glance, a sudden shoot of light; a sudden look; to dart suddenly or obliquely.
glānd, a secretive organ.
glāre, a dazzling light; a piercing look; to shine brightly; to look piercingly.
glass, a transparent substance; a mirror, etc.
glāze, to furnish or overlay with glass.
glēam, a ray of light; splendor; to shine.
glēan, to gather; to collect with patient effort.
glee, merriment; a light song.

Lesson 254.

hawk'er, <i>one who peddles; a falconer.</i>	hēad'way, <i>progress; success.</i>
haws'er, <i>a small cable.</i>	hēal, <i>to cure; to reconcile; to grow sound.</i>
haw'thorn, <i>a shrub bearing a fruit called "haw."</i>	hēalth, <i>soundness of body, mind, or soul.</i>
hāy, <i>grass cut and dried for fodder.</i>	hēap, <i>a pile or mass; to pile up; to accumulate.</i>
hāz'ard, <i>chance; casualty; risk; peril.</i>	hēar, <i>to perceive by the ear; to listen; to observe.</i>
hāze, <i>a light mist; to play tricks upon.</i>	heār'ken, <i>to heed; to listen.</i>
hā'zel, <i>a shrub bearing a nut; a filbert; a light-brown color.</i>	hearse, <i>a vehicle for carrying the dead.</i>
hā'zy, <i>misty; dim with haze.</i>	heärt, <i>the organ that propels the blood; courage; seat of the affections and sensibilities.</i>
hēad'ing, <i>that which stands at the head; material for the heads of casks.</i>	heārth, <i>a fireplace; home.</i>
hēad'long, <i>head-foremost; rashly; precipitate.</i>	hēat, <i>caloric; sensation of excessive warmth, etc.</i>
hēad'strong, <i>not easily restrained; obstinate.</i>	

Lesson 255.

hēath, <i>a flowering plant; place overgrown with heath.</i>	hēight, <i>elevation; eminence; degree.</i>
hēa'then, <i>a pagan; an idolater.</i>	heī'nous, <i>hateful; enormous, as a crime.</i>
hēave, <i>to lift; to rise and fall alternately; a disease of the lungs and windpipe in horses.</i>	hēir, <i>one who inherits any property.</i>
hēav'en, <i>the sky; the abode of God; bliss.</i>	hēir'loom, <i>any personal property inherited.</i>
hēav'y, <i>weighty; oppressive; sluggish; dark.</i>	hē'li o trōpe, <i>a plant with fragrant flowers.</i>
Hē'brew, <i>a Jew; relating to the Jews.</i>	hē'lix, <i>a coil of wire.</i>
hēc'tic, <i>constant; affected with hectic fever; a fever.</i>	hēlm, <i>the rudder of a ship; to cover with a helmet.</i>
hēdge, <i>a thicket; to hem in with a hedge; to recede from.</i>	hēlp, <i>to aid; to relieve; aid; assistance; relief.</i>
heed, <i>to observe; attention; notice.</i>	hēlve, <i>handle of a hatchet or ax; to furnish with a helve.</i>
heed'less, <i>careless; without heed.</i>	hēm, <i>the felled edge of a garment; to fold and sew the edge.</i>

Lesson 256.

el lîp'tic	be nîg'nant	in hîb it	pro hîb'it
em pir ic	de liv er	in i tiatē	pro vin cial
ex hîb it	dis tinct ive	in cis ion	punc til ious
ex pliç it	di min ish	in sip id	re lin quish
ex ist ence	dis tin guish	im bit ter	pro lif ic
el lip sis	dis trib ute	im pliç it	re strict ive
e nig ma	ex tin guish	ju di cial	sta tis tic
en kin dle	fla gi tious	ju di cious	spe cif ic
e pis tle	flo til la	ma lig nant	sub mis sive
in i tial	fa mil iar	nar cis sus	so li cit
in flict ive	for bid den	nu tri tious	un thrift y
in struct ive	il liç it	pa cif ic	vin dic tive

Lesson 257.

ab dô'men	en clôs'ure	a dôr'er	a bôl'ish
ap por tion	ex plo sive	a tone ment	ab hor rent
com mo tion	he ro ic	com po nent	ac com plish
con dole ment	more o ver	cor ro sion	a cros tic
con do lence	pro mot ing	de co rum	ad mon ish
de co rous	pro po sal	di plo ma	al lot ment
de port ment	pro mo tive	dis pos al	a pos tate
de vo tion	pro mo tion	en force ment	as ton ish
e mo tion	pro por tion	fore clos ure	car bon ic
e lope ment	so no rous	i o ta	co los sus
ex plo sion	un to ward	en no ble	de mol ish
ex po nent	un whole some	ig no ble	des pot ic

Lesson 258.

im pā'tience, <i>lack of patience; violent temper.</i>	im per cēp'ti ble, <i>not to be perceived or felt; very small.</i>
im pā'tient, <i>lacking patience.</i>	im per'fect, <i>not complete; having defects.</i>
im pēach', <i>to charge publicly with an offense, as a public official; to accuse; to censure.</i>	im per fēc'tion, <i>lack of essential qualities.</i>
im pēach'ment, <i>act of impeaching; state of being impeached.</i>	im pē'ri al, <i>pertaining to an empire or emperor; supreme.</i>
im pēde', <i>to hinder; to obstruct.</i>	im pēr'il, <i>to bring into danger.</i>
im pēl', <i>to urge forward; to incite to action.</i>	im pē'ri ous, <i>authoritative; dictatorial.</i>
im pēnd', <i>to hang over; to be imminent.</i>	im per'son ate, <i>to play the part of; to personate.</i>
im pēn'e tra ble, <i>not to be penetrated or affected.</i>	im per'ti nent, <i>irrelevant; rude.</i>
im pēn'i tent, <i>not penitent; obdurate.</i>	im per'vi ous, <i>impenetrable; impassible.</i>
im pēr'a tive, <i>authoritative; commanding; binding.</i>	im pēt u ous, <i>moving with force and violence; vehement of mind.</i>
	Im'pe tus, <i>momentum; impulse.</i>

Lesson 259.

im plā'ca ble, <i>not to be pacified; inexorable.</i>	im pōr'tance, <i>quality of being important; moment.</i>
im plānt', <i>to set in for the purpose of growth.</i>	im pōr'tant, <i>full of consequence; significant.</i>
Im'ple ment, <i>an instrument; a tool.</i>	im pōrt'u nate, <i>incessant in solicitation; urgent.</i>
Im'pli cate, <i>to include with.</i>	im por tūne', <i>to solicit incessantly.</i>
im pliç'it, <i>implied, though not expressed; having full trust in another.</i>	im pōse', <i>to lay upon, as a charge, duty, or penalty.</i>
im plōre', <i>to beseech; to supplicate.</i>	im pōs'ing, <i>commanding; impressive.</i>
im ply', <i>to contain by implication.</i>	im pōs'si ble, <i>incapable of being done.</i>
im po lite', <i>not polite; uncivil.</i>	Im'post, <i>a duty on imports; the union of an arch with a column.</i>
im po lite'ness, <i>quality of being impolite.</i>	im pōs'tor, <i>one who imposes upon others by deceit.</i>
im pōrt', <i>to bring in from abroad.</i>	Im'po tent, <i>lacking in physical, mental, or moral strength.</i>
Im'port, <i>any product brought from abroad; meaning</i>	

Lesson 260.

jū'rōr, <i>one who serves on a jury.</i>	knōw'ing, <i>skillful; intelligent.</i>
jū'ry, <i>a body of men sworn to decide a case in law according to the evidence; a committee to award prizes.</i>	knōwl'edge, <i>act of knowing; that which is known, learning; skill.</i>
jūst, <i>rendering to each his due; equitable.</i>	knūck'le, <i>a finger joint; to yield in a contest.</i>
jus tice, <i>quality of being just; equity; a magistrate who decides law cases.</i>	lāx, <i>loose; indulgent.</i>
jūs'ti fī a ble, <i>that may be justified.</i>	lāx'a tive, <i>mildly purgative; a mild cathartic.</i>
jus ti fī cā'tion, <i>act of justifying; vindication.</i>	lāy'man, <i>a member, in distinction from the clergy.</i>
jūs'ti fy, <i>to show to be just; to vindicate.</i>	lā'zi ness, <i>state or quality of being lazy.</i>
jūt, <i>to project beyond; a projection.</i>	lā'zy, <i>habitually slothful; indolent.</i>
jūte, <i>a fibrous plant used in manufacture of coarse carpets, etc.</i>	lēa, <i>a meadow or field.</i>
	lēach, <i>to pass water through ashes; to percolate.</i>
	lēad, <i>a soft grayish metal.</i>
	lēad, <i>to guide by the hand; guidance.</i>

Lesson 261.

lēad'er, <i>one who, or that which, leads; chief editorial.</i>	lēase, <i>a letting of lands, etc.; a contract; to let.</i>
lēaf, <i>deciduous part of trees; part of a book, table, etc.</i>	lēast, <i>smallest; in the smallest or lowest degree.</i>
lēague, <i>an alliance; a national compact; a measure of distance; to form a league or confederacy.</i>	lēath'er, <i>hides dressed for use.</i>
lēak, <i>a slight opening; the escape of liquids or gases through slight openings; to pass out or escape.</i>	lēave, <i>liberty granted; a formal parting; to depart from, to forsake.</i>
lēan, <i>to incline in position, opinion, or desire; lacking in flesh.</i>	lēav'en, <i>a fermenting mixture; to cause to ferment.</i>
lēap, <i>to jump; act of leaping; distance passed in leaping.</i>	lēct'ure, <i>a formal discourse; a reproof; to lecture.</i>
learn, <i>to acquire knowledge or skill.</i>	lēdge, <i>a shelf; a ridge or layer of rocks.</i>
learn'ed, <i>versed in literature and science.</i>	lēdg'er, <i>a book containing a summary of accounts.</i>
	leech, <i>a physician; a bloodsucker; to bleed.</i>

Lesson 262.

ab hōr'rence	im prōmp'tu	de mōn'strate	ab lū'tion
de pos it	im prop er	des pot ic	a bu sive
de spond ent	in con stant	spas mod ic	al lu sion
dis solv ent	in solv ent	un com mon	al lu sive
e lon gate	la con ic	un god ly	a mu sing
em bod y	mo roc co	un trod den	con du cive
ex ot ic	nar cot ic	ap prov ing	con clu sive
his tor ic	o pos sum	ap prov al	con clu sion
har mon ic	re mon strate	im prov ing	con fu sion
im mod est	re mon strance	im prove ment	con tu sion
im mor al	re spon sive	re mov al	de lu sion
im pos tor	re spond ent	re mov er	di lu tion

Lesson 263.

ef fū'sion	re fūs'al	ex cūl'pate	a cous'tics
ex clu sion	tri bu nal	e rup tion	ca rous al
en dur ance	ac cūs'tom	ex pul sion	en coun ter
ex clu sive	con junct ure	ef ful gence	es pous al
dif fu sive	con sum mate	in cum bent	ex pound ed
com mun ion	con cur rent	in cum brance	re bound ing
in fu sion	con struct ive	in struc tion	sur round ing
in hu man	com pul sive	ob struc tion	re coil ing
in clu sive	con sump tion	ob struct ive	re main der
in duce ment	con struc tion	re luc tance	com plain ant
pur su ant	con vul sion	re pul sive	sur vey ing
pro fu sion	de struc tive	au tum nal	un aid ed

Lesson 264.

măn i fēs'to, *the edict of a sovereign or ruler stating his intentions.*

măn'i fold, *various in kind or quality; numerous.*

ma nîp'u late, *to handle skilfully, etc.*

man kind', *the human race; man.*

măn'ly, *having noble qualities.*

măn'ner, *mode of action; behavior.*

măn-of-war', *a government war-ship.*

măn'or, *land owned by a nobleman.*

mănse; *a house; a parsonage; a farm.*

măn'sion, *a pretentious house.*

măn'tle, *a loose over-garment; to cover.*

măn'tua, *a woman's gown or dress.*

măn'u al, *relating to the hand; a small book.*

man u făc'to ry, *a factory.*

man u făc'ture, *to make; anything made.*

ma nûre', *any fertilizing substance; to fertilize.*

man'u script, *written; a book written by the hand.*

man'y, *a great number; comprising numerous individuals.*

măp, *a representation of a part or the whole of the earth's surface; to represent by a map.*

măr, *to injure or disfigure; a blemish; injury.*

ma raud', *to rove in search of plunder.*

ma raud'er, *a plunderer; a freebooter.*

Lesson 265.

măr'ble, *a calcareous stone susceptible of a high polish; to stain like marble.*

năr'gin, *border; a pecuniary loss or gain; to furnish with a margin.*

măr'i gold, *a plant with a yellow flower.*

mă rîne', *relating to the sea or naval affairs; a soldier serving on a ship*

măr'i ner, *a sailor.*

măr'i tal, *relating to a husband.*

măr'i time, *relating to the sea or navigation.*

măr'kêt, *a place for buying and selling; to buy and sell.*

măr'ket a ble, *salable.*

măr'riage, *act of marrying or state of marriage.*

măr'row, *soft substance in bones; essence.*

măr'ry, *to join in matrimony; to take for husband or wife.*

mărsh, *low, watery land; morass.*

măr'shal, *an officer who conducts operations; to dispose in order.*

măr'tial, *relating to war; brave; warlike.*

măr'tyr, *one who suffers death for a cause; to put to death; to torture.*

măr'vel, *wonder; admiration; to feel surprise.*

mask, *a disguise for the face; to conceal with a mask.*

mă'son, *a builder in stone or brick; a freemason.*

Lesson 266.

nīght'in gale, a feathered songster.	noise, irregular sounds; to sound; to rumor.
night'mare, an oppressive sensation in the chest in sleep; incubus.	nōm'ad, one who leads a pastoral life; a wanderer.
nīm'ble, light and quick in motion; active.	nōm'i nal, relating to a name; existing in name only.
nīp, to pinch; to cut short; to destroy by frost.	nōm'i nate, to name; to appoint as a candidate.
nī'tro gen, the principal gaseous element of air.	nom'i nee, one chosen as a candidate for office.
no bīl'i ty, superiority by birth, rank, etc.; peerage.	none, no one; not anything.
nō'ble, dignified; honorable; splendid; a peer.	nōn'plus, to puzzle; to confuse.
noc tūr'nal, relating to, or occurring at, night.	nōn'suit, failure by plaintiff to push his suit; to drop d suit.
nōd, to bend the head; a quick bow; to signify by a nod.	nook, a secluded corner; a recess.
	noose, a knot that can be drawn more tightly.

Lesson 267.

nōr'mal, conforming to a principle or type.	noūr'ish ment, nutriment; food.
nōrth'ern, being in or toward the north.	nōv'el, of recent origin; unusual; new.
nōse'gay, a bouquet; a bunch of flowers.	nōv'el ist, a story-writer.
nōs'tril, one of the apertures of the nose.	nōv'ice, a beginner; one newly taken into a church.
nōs'trum, a patent medicine; a remedy.	nōz'zle, nose; narrow projecting vent.
nōt'a ble, plain; distinguished.	nū'cle us, a kernel; central mass or point about which anything accumulates or clusters.
nō'ta ry, an officer who attests legal papers.	nūde, naked; void.
nō'tice, act of observing; written information; to remark upon.	nūdge, to push gently; a slight push, as with the elbow.
nō'ti fy, to publish; to give notice to.	nūi'sance, anything that annoys or gives trouble.
nō'tion, idea; opinion; a small article.	nūll, having no legal force; void.
no to rī'e ty, knowledge by people in general.	nūl'li fy, to make invalid; to render void.
noūr'ish, to feed; to cause to grow; to encourage.	

Lesson 268.

a bor tive	de spâir'ing	dis cûr'sion	a sy'lum
ac cord ant	im pair ing	de mur rer	com ply ing
ab sorp tion	re pair ing	dis burse ment	re ply ing
as sort ment	un fair ly	dis cur sive	de scry ing
con cord ant	un fair ness	di ur nal	en crōach ment
dis or der	for beâr ance	in cur sion	re sōur ces
im por tant	for bear ing	in sur gent	in clūd ed
im por tance	en fee ble	noc tur nal	in tru sion
in dors er	pro ceed ing	pre cur sor	un fruit ful
in form al	en dēav or	sub urb an	dis col or
re cord er	un health y	un furl ing	dis com fit
re form er	be friend ed	u surp er	con front ed

Lesson 269.

prom e nāde'	in cor rēct'	in com mōde'	am a teūr'
ser e nade	in di rect	in ter pose	kan ga roo
ăv a lănce	in ter cept	dis ap prove	mis con strue
non cha lance	in ter sect	in se cûre	făsh'ion ing
[nōng sha lōngss']	rec ol lect	in tro duce	quar'ry ing
reser voir [vwar]	rep re sent	op por tune	quar rel some
in sin cêre	sat in et	pre mā ture	hal i but
in ter fere	dis in ter	re pro duce	frōn tis piece
in ter vene	in ter perse	mis con strūct	sū i cide
in com plete	de com pōse	mis in struct	sūp'pū rate
per se vere	dis com pose	re con struct	fū mi gate
su per sede	in dis pose	non pa rēil	scrof u lous

Lesson 270.

ōm'ni bus, a large four-wheeled carriage for passengers.

om nīp'o tence, state of being all-powerful.

om nīp'o tent, possessing unlimited power.

ōm ni prēs'ent, everywhere present at the same time.

om nīs'cient, having unlimited knowledge.

om nīv'o roūs, eating everything.

once, on one occasion; at some former time.

one, single; undivided; united; the same.

ōn'er ous, burdensome; oppressive.

on'ion, a bulbous edible root.

ōn'ly, but one; pre-eminent; singly.

ōn'sēt, a violent assault, as of troops.

on'slaught, attack; onset; assault.

ōn'ward, advanced; improved; forward.

ō'nyx, a precious stone.

ooze, soft flow; slime; to flow stealthily.

o pāç'i ty, lacking transparency.

ō'pal, a beautiful stone of changeable colors.

o pāque', not transparent; impervious to light.

ō'pen, not closed; public; to bring to view; to begin.

ōp'e ra, a musical drama.

ōp'er ate, to produce an effect; to put into, or keep in, operation.

Lesson 271.

ōp er ā'tion, act or process of operating.

ōph'thal my, inflammation of the coats of the eye.

ō'pi ate, any medicine containing opium; inducing sleep.

o pīn'ion, a conviction of the mind upon a matter of thought; notion; view; a judicial decision.

ō'pi um, the inspissated juice of the poppy.

o pōs'sum, a marsupial quadruped.

op pō'nent, antagonistic; an antagonist.

ōp por tune', timely; seasonable; fit.

ōp por tu'ni ty, fit or suitable time.

op pōse', to hinder or defeat; to compete with.

ōp'po site, facing; hostile; an opponent; something contrary.

op prēss', to bear hard upon or crush with severity.

op prēss'ive, severe; cruel; burdensome.

op prō'bri um, reproach; disgrace; infamy.

ōp'tic al, relating to sight, or the eye.

op ti'cian, a maker of optical instruments.

ōp'tics, science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision.

ōp'ti mism, the doctrine that everything is ordered for the best.

ōp'tion, power or right to choose.

ōp'u lent, rich; wealthy; affluent.

Lesson 272.

pār'don a ble, <i>admitting of pardon; excusable.</i>	pār'lance, <i>discourse; conversation.</i>
pâre, <i>to cut slightly off the surface; to diminish.</i>	pār'ley, <i>to confer; conference between antagonists.</i>
pār e gôr'ic, <i>assuaging pain; an anodyne.</i>	pār'lia ment, <i>the legislative body of the British Empire.</i>
pār'ent, <i>a father or mother; that which produces.</i>	pār'lor, <i>a room for social intercourse.</i>
pa rënt'al, <i>pertaining to parents; affectionate.</i>	pa rō'chi al, <i>pertaining to a parish.</i>
pa rën'the sis, <i>an explanatory word or clause enclosed with curved lines; marks of parenthesis, thus ().</i>	pār'o dy, <i>a travesty.</i>
pār'ish, <i>an ecclesiastical precinct.</i>	pār'o quet', <i>a small parrot.</i>
pār'i ty, <i>equivalence; immediate correspondence.</i>	pa rôt'id, <i>salivary gland near the ear; pertaining to the parotid.</i>
pârk, <i>an enclosure for game.</i>	pār'ox ysm, <i>an exacerbation of a disease; a fit.</i>
	par quët', <i>lower floor of a theater.</i>
	pār'ri cide, <i>murderer of a parent; murder of a parent.</i>
	pâr'rot, <i>a tropical bird.</i>

Lesson 273.

pâr'ry, <i>to ward off or turn aside something.</i>	pâr'ti san, <i>a close adherent to a party; commander of light troops waging a desultory warfare.</i>
pârse, <i>to name the grammatical forms and relations of words.</i>	pâr tî'tion, <i>act of dividing; that which separates.</i>
pâr'si mo ny, <i>covetousness; avarice.</i>	pârt'ner, <i>an associate in business; a colleague; a husband or wife.</i>
pâr'son, <i>a clergyman.</i>	pârt'ner ship, <i>associated in business; a firm.</i>
pâr'son age, <i>a parson's house.</i>	pâr'ty, <i>a faction; a social assembly.</i>
pâr'take', <i>to take part of, or in; to participate.</i>	pass, <i>to move; to circulate; a pass-port; a thrust.</i>
pâr'tial, <i>affecting a part only; biased to one party.</i>	pass'a ble, <i>that may be passed; tolerable.</i>
par tiç'i pant, <i>sharing; a partaker.</i>	päs'sage, <i>act of passing; a way through or over.</i>
par tiç'i pate, <i>to share with others.</i>	päs'sen ger, <i>a passer-by; a traveler.</i>
par tiç'u lar, <i>distinguishable; considered in detail; a single point.</i>	
pârt'ing, <i>act of dividing; taking leave of friends.</i>	

Lesson 274.

ăd'mi ral ty
 ag ri cult ure
 ac ri mo ny
 dan de li on
 fash ion a ble
 glad i a tor
 lam ent a ble
 man tua-mak er
 pal li a tive
 pat ri mo ny
 nav i ga ble
 sal a man der

măx'il la ry
 cat er pil lar
 sanct u a ry
 val u a ble
 van quish a ble
 fer'til iz er
 mer ce na ry
 per ma nen cy
 per ma nent ly
 per pe tra tor
 per son a tor
 serv ice a ble

îg'no min y
 im i ta ble
 in ti ma cy
 in ter est ing
 mil li ner y
 pit i a ble
 cõn quer a ble
 con tu ma cy
 com mon al ty
 cõn tu me ly
 hon or a ble
 õb li ga to ry

Lesson 275.

e lăb'o rate
 em bar rass ment
 ca paç i ty
 fru gal ity
 re al i ty
 sa gaç i ty
 ve raç i ty
 vo raç i ty
 i tal i çize
 in hab it ant
 com par i son
 in hab it a ble

un năt'u ral
 ca lam i tous
 ra paç i ty
 plu ral i ty
 e rad i cate
 in ad e quate
 mo ral i ty
 phi lan thro py
 mi rac u lous
 ty ran nic al
 pre par a tory
 de clar a to ry

e văc'u ate
 hu man i ty
 te naç i ty
 vul gar i ty
 u nan i mous
 di ag o nal
 the at ri cal
 an tag o nist
 in fal li ble
 in trans i tive
 ex trav a ganc
 pa ral y sis

Lesson 276.

rāv'el, *to unsew or unknit; to disentangle.*

rāv'en ous, *furiously hungry.*

ra vine', *a deep, narrow hollow.*

rāv'ish, *to take by violence; to commit rape; to delight.*

raw, *uncooked; not prepared for use; galled; damp.*

rāze, *to efface; to level to the ground.*

reach, *to extend; to hand over; act of stretching.*

re āct', *to act in an opposite direction from the initial force.*

read'y, *prepared; not causing delay.*

re'al, *actually existing; actual.*

re āl'i ty, *state of being real; that which is real.*

rē'al ize, *to make real; to gain; to accomplish.*

rēalm, *a kingdom; a province.*

re ān'i mate, *to infuse new life, vigor, or courage.*

rēap, *to harvest; to gather or receive the fruit of labor.*

rēar, *hindmost part; to bring up to maturity, as young; to rise upon the hind legs, as a horse.*

re bāte', *to make a discount from.*

rēb'el, *one who turns in opposition to his government.*

re bēl', *to revolt; to fight against the government.*

re bound', *to fly back; act of springing back.*

Lesson 277.

re būff', *to beat back; to repel; sudden resistance.*

re build', *to construct anew.*

re būke', *to reprove; reprimand.*

re call', *to call back; to revoke; to recollect; revocation.*

re cānt', *to renounce; to take back.*

re ca pīt'u late, *to summarize; to rehearse.*

re cast', *to put into a new form or shape; to compute a second time.*

re cēde', *to move back; to cede back.*

re cēipt', *act of receiving; a written acknowledgment; to give a receipt for.*

re cēive', *to take at the hands of another; to gain knowledge.*

rē'cent, *of late origin or occurrence.*

re cēp'ta cle, *a receiver or holder; a reservoir.*

re cēp'tion, *act of receiving; manner of receiving; an occasion of receiving guests.*

re cēss, *retirement; seclusion; intermission.*

rēc'i pe, *a formula; a medical prescription.*

re cīp'i ent, *a receiver; receiving.*

re cīp'ro cal, *mutually interchangeable; that which is reciprocal; the result of dividing unity by a number.*

re cīp'rō cate, *to act interchangeably.*

re cīs'ion, *the act of cutting off.*

Lesson 278.

săt is făc'tion, *act of satisfying; settlement of any claim; that which satisfies.*

săt is făc'to ry, *rendering satisfaction.*

săt'is fy, *to gratify desire; to give assurance; to render payment.*

săt'u rate, *to fill thoroughly; to soak.*

să'tyr, *a sylvan deity, part man and part goat.*

sauce, *a mixture; to address impudently.*

sau'cer, *a small, shallow dish in which a cup is set.*

sau'cy, *impudent; expressive of impudence.*

saun'ter, *to wander about aimlessly or idly.*

săv'age, *wild; uncivilized; a cruel, brutal person.*

săve, *to preserve from injury or evil; except.*

Să'viour, *Jesus Christ.*

să'vor, *flavor or quality; to have smell or taste.*

să'vor y, *pleasing to the smell or taste.*

saw, *did see; a cutting instrument; to cut with a saw.*

saw'yer, *one who saws timber.*

săx'i frăge, *a plant.*

scăb, *an incrustation over a sore.*

scăb'bard, *a sheath for a sword.*

scăb'by, *full of scabs; diseased.*

scăf'fold, *a platform; to furnish with a scaffold.*

Lesson 279.

scald, *to burn with hot liquid; a burn.*

scăle, *a balance; one of the shell-like pieces which form the covering of fish; a ladder; the gamut; to climb over; to take off in thin layers.*

scăl'lop, *a shell-fish; curving the edge; to mark.*

scălp, *skin of the top of the head; to deprive of the scalp.*

scăl'pel, *a surgeon's knife.*

scămp, *a rascal; a scoundrel.*

scămp'er, *to run with speed.*

scăn, *to scrutinize; to accent poetry.*

scăn'dal, *defamatory report; disgrace.*

scăn'dal ize, *to defame; to reproach.*

scăn'dal ous, *shameful; defamatory.*

scănt, *to make small; scarcely sufficient.*

scănt'ling, *a light piece of sawed timber.*

scăr, *mark of a wound; to mark with a scar.*

scărce, *not abundant.*

scăre, *to frighten; to terrify.*

scărf, *a garment worn about the neck.*

scăr'let, *bright orange-red color, of such color.*

scăt'ter, *to strew about; to dissipate.*

scăv'en ger, *one who cleans the streets of a city.*

scêne, *view; exhibition of passion.*

scën'er y, *a landscape; paintings of objects, etc.*

scënt, *to smell; to perfume; odor; sense of smell.*

Lesson 280.

con sēc'u tive
de pend en cy
ne ces si ty
con vex i ty
ce leb ri ty
per pet u al
sym met ri cal
pre sent a ble
in tem per ate
in ves ti gate
in vet er ate
in tel li gent

ex ěc'u tor
ex ec u tive
ex em pli fy
ex ec u trix
com mem o rate
con fed er ate
fi del i ty
im ped i ment
in tel li gence
tem pest u ous
ter res tri al
un gen er ous

be něfi cence
be nev o lence
con tempt i ble
con tem pla tive
de crep i tude
e lec tri fy
em bel lish ment
em bez zle ment
e ques tri an
ex per i ment
ex tem po re
he ret i cal

Lesson 281.

ad ver'tise ment
ad ver si ty
con vert i ble
de ter mi nate
e mer gen cy
e ter nal ly
ex ter mi nate
im per son al
im per vi ous
im per fect ly
fra ter ni ty
pro verb i al

di ver'si fy
di ver si ty
e ter ni ty
fra ter nal ly
im per ti nence
im per ti nent
in ter nal ly
pre serv a tive
su per flu ous
su per la tive
sub serv i ent
un cer tain ty

al ter'nate ly
al ter na tive
con cern ed ly
de serv ed ly
ex ter nal ly
ab sũrd i ty
di ur nal ly
noc tur nal ly
re turn a ble
af firm a tive
as sert a tive
ob serv ing ly

Lesson 282.

anx i'e ty
 ad vis a ble
 de sir a ble
 de spis a ble
 e bri e ty
 im pi e ty
 in clin a ble
 in vi o late
 in qui e tude
 pro pri e ty
 pro pri e tor
 re li a ble

ad vi'so ry
 an ni hi late
 as sign a ble
 re spir a ble
 sa ti e ty
 so bri e ty
 so ci e ty
 un sight li ness
 un siz a ble
 va ri e ty
 de scrib a ble
 as sign a ble

a bil'i ty
 a cid i ty
 a gil i ty
 a vid i ty
 ca pit u late
 e quiv a lent
 e quiv o cal
 ha bil i ment
 in cip i ent
 in im i cal
 in iq ui tous
 in sid i ous

Lesson 283.

ac cliv'i ty
 ac tiv ity
 af fin i ty
 an tiq ui ty
 be nig ni ty
 bel lig er ent
 de lir i um
 di vin i ty
 do cil i ty
 du pliç i ty
 fa cil i ty
 gen til i ty

ad mŷ'si ble
 ar tif i cer
 a rith me tic
 an tip o des
 an tith e sis
 cap tiv i ty
 cen trif u gal
 de liv er ance
 de liv er y
 te liç i ty
 hos til i ty
 hu mid i ty

am big'u ous
 am phib i ous
 ci vil i ty
 con sist en cy
 con spir a cy
 de bil i ty
 de cliv i ty
 di vis i ble
 fer til i ty
 fes tiv i ty
 hu mil i ty
 mag nif i cent

Lesson 284.

tēar, a drop of water from the eyes; a drop of melted glass.	te lēg'ra phy, science or art of communicating by signals.
teār, to separate by force; to lacerate; to rush; a rent.	tēl'e phone, an instrument for communicating by sound by means of an electric current.
tēase, to comb; to scratch; to harass.	tēl'e scope, an optical instrument for viewing distant objects.
tēch'nic al, specifically applied to any art, science, business, etc.	tēll'er, one who tells; the pay-officer in a bank; one appointed to count votes in a public meeting.
tēch'nic s, doctrine of arts; studies pertaining to the arts.	te mēr'i ty, rashness; boldness.
tē'di ous, wearisome from continuance.	tēm'per, to soften; to harden; temperament.
teem, to bring forth; to be full or prolific.	tēm'per ance, sobriety; habitual moderation.
tee'ter, to swing on the ends of a balanced board.	tēm'per ate, moderate; abstemious.
tēg'u ment, a natural covering; the skin.	tēm'per a ture, degree of heat or cold.
tēl'e grām, a message sent by telegraph.	

Lesson 285.

tēm'pest, any violent commotion.	tēn'ant, an occupant of another's lands.
tēm'ple, an edifice dedicated to religious worship.	tēnd, to care for; to move in a certain direction.
tēm'po ral, pertaining to earthly life.	tēnd'en cy, direction; course; inclination; drift.
tēm'pō ra ry, enduring only for a time.	tēnd'er, to offer; one who tends.
tēm'po rize, to adapt to current opinions or circumstances.	tēn'der, soft; kind; easily impressed
tēmt, to entice to evil; to prove; to incite.	tēn'dril, the spiral shoot of a plant.
tēmp tā'tion, that which tempts; allurement.	tēn'e ment, a house held by a tenant.
tēn'a ble, capable of being maintained or defended.	tēn'et, any principle or doctrine held as true.
te nā'cious, retentive; adhesive; holding fast.	tēn'nis, a game with a racket and ball.
tēn'an cy, the occupancy or holding of an estate.	tēn'on, end of a piece of wood reduced to fit into a mortise; to fit for a mortise.
	tēn'or, course of thought; a part in music; a high male voice.

Lesson 286.

ũn fûrl', *to unfold; to open.*

un gâin'ly, *awkward; uncouth.*

un gên'er ous, *not generous; illiberal.*

un gov'ern a ble, *not governable; wild; licentious.*

un heard', *not heard; obscure.*

ũ'ni form, *regular; consistent; a special dress.*

u ni fôr'm'i ty, *similarity or consistency throughout.*

ũ'ni fy, *to bring into unity.*

un im pēach'a ble, *not to be impeached; irreproachable.*

ũn in ter rûpt'ed, *not interrupted; continuous.*

ũn'ion, *agreement; harmony; a united body.*

u nîque', *without equal; pleasing in effect or design.*

ũ'ni son, *harmony; in accordance or coincidence.*

u nîte, *to join; to become one; to act in concert.*

ũ'ni ty, *state of being one; uniformity.*

ũ ni vers'al, *unlimited; total; including all particulars.*

ũ'ni verse, *the whole creation, as a system.*

u ni ver'si ty, *a school in which all branches of learning are taught.*

un jûst, *contrary to justice; wicked.*

un măn', *to deprive of men; to deprive of manly qualities.*

un pōp'u lar, *not having public favor.*

Lesson 287.

un qual'i fied, *inefficient; not sworn; absolute.*

un ru ly, *ignoring restraint or law; refractory.*

un sâfe', *dangerous; hazardous.*

un scrû'pu lous, *unprincipled.*

un search'a ble, *inscrutable; mysterious.*

un sēa'son a ble, *not suited to the time or occasion.*

un sō'cia ble, *not sociable; disliking society.*

un stēad'y, *not steady; inconstant; changeable.*

un time'ly, *premature; unseasonable.*

un truth', *falsehood; lack of veracity.*

ũ'pas, *a poisonous East Indian tree.*

up braîd', *to accuse of something disgraceful; to reprove severely.*

up hōl'ster, *to repair or cover anew, as furniture.*

up'land, *highland; relating to elevated lands.*

ũp'right, *erect; honest; something in an erect position.*

ũp'root', *to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.*

ũr'bâne', *polite; refined; courteous.*

ũr'chîn, *a hedgehog; a child.*

ũrge, *to force onward; to encourage.*

ũs'age, *act or manner of using; habitual or customary use.*

ũse, *to put to practice; to habituate.*

ũse, *application; utility; custom.*

Lesson 288.

his tō'ri an
me lo di ous
no to ri ous
re stor a ble
vic to ri ous
mag no li a
me mo ri al
a dor a ble
ap pro pri ate
con trol la ble
col lo qui al
cen so ri ous

de mō'ni ac
er ro ne ous
eu pho ni ous
en co mi um
eu lo gi um
em po ri um
di plo ma cy
di plo ma tist
fe lo ni ous
har mo ni ous
he ro ic al
de plor a ble

a bōm'i nate
a pos tro phe
ba rom e ter
de rog a to ry
ex pos i tor
his tor i cal
hy poc ri sy
i dol a ter
in tox i cate
fe roç i ty
ma jor i ty
ma hog a ny

Lesson 289.

ab dōm'i nal
ac com mo date
ac com plish ment
ac knowl edg ment
a nom a lous
a non y mous
as ton ish ment
a troç i ty
a pol o gy
as trol o gy
a pos ta sy
au thor i ty

con glōm'er ate
con sol i date
co op er ate
cor rob o rate
chro nom e ter
cos mop o lite
de mon stra tive
de nom i nate
i dol a trous
ge om e try
mo nop o ly
or thog ra phy

au tōm'a ton
com mod i ty
e con o mize
im pol i tic
hy poth e sis
im pov er ish
in cor ri gi ble
ver bos i ty
the ol o gy
zo ol o gy
phil os o phy
ste nog ra phy

Lesson 290.

vēr'dant, <i>green; fresh; inexperienced.</i>	vēr năc'u lar, <i>native; one's native speech.</i>
ver'dict, <i>decision of a jury; judgment.</i>	ver'nal, <i>belonging to spring or to youth.</i>
ver'di grīs, <i>an acetate of copper.</i>	ver'sa tile, <i>unstable in opinion; variable.</i>
verd'ūre, <i>greenness; vegetation.</i>	verse, <i>a poetical line; a division of any literary composition.</i>
verge, <i>edge of anything; to bend; to border upon.</i>	ver'si fy, <i>to make verses; to relate in verse.</i>
vēr'ī fy, <i>to prove the truth of; to confirm.</i>	ver'te bra, <i>a joint of the backbone.</i>
vēr'i ta ble, <i>truthful; real.</i>	ver'te brate, <i>an animal with an inner skeleton.</i>
ver mīc'u lar, <i>relating to, or similar to, the motion of a worm.</i>	ver'tex, <i>top; summit; crown; highest point.</i>
ver'mi fūge, <i>a medicine that eradicates worms.</i>	ver'ti cal, <i>upright; plumb.</i>
ver mil'ion, <i>cochineal; a beautiful red color.</i>	ver'ti go, <i>dizziness of the head; giddiness.</i>
ver'min, <i>noxious insects or smaller animals.</i>	

Lesson 291.

vēs'i cle, <i>cell; a membranous cavity.</i>	vī'a, <i>by the way of.</i>
vēs'per, <i>evening star; evening church service.</i>	vī'a dūct, <i>an elevated roadway.</i>
vēs'sel, <i>a dish; a boat or ship; a tube or reservoir for carrying liquids.</i>	vī'al, <i>a small bottle; to put into a vial.</i>
vēst, <i>a waistcoat; to put in possession.</i>	vī'and, <i>food; victual.</i>
vēs'ti bule, <i>an antechamber.</i>	vī'brate, <i>to move to and fro; to swing.</i>
vēs'tige, <i>a trace; footstep; sign.</i>	vi brā'tion, <i>act of vibrating; oscillation.</i>
vēs'try, <i>a room in a church; a church board.</i>	vīce, <i>a moral defect; wickedness; crime.</i>
vēt'er an, <i>one long in service.</i>	vice-prēs'i dent, <i>next in official rank to a president.</i>
vēt'er in a ry, <i>relating to the art of healing diseases of domestic animals.</i>	vi cīn'i ty, <i>proximity; nearness.</i>
vē'to, <i>to withhold sanction to a law; act of vetoing.</i>	vī'cious, <i>characterized by, or addicted to, vice; resentful.</i>
vēx, <i>to irritate; to disquiet; to agitate.</i>	vi cīs'si tude, <i>mutation in affairs.</i>
	vīc'tim, <i>the object of pursuit or evil design.</i>

Lesson 292.

wear, <i>to have on, as clothing; to waste by use.</i>	wedge, <i>a piece of iron or wood siped to an edge for splitting.</i>
wēa'ri ness, <i>fatigue; exhaustion of strength.</i>	weed, <i>garb worn in token of grief; a noxious plant; to remove noxious plants.</i>
wēa'ry, <i>tired; fatigued; jaded.</i>	weep, <i>to shed tears; to bewail; to drip.</i>
wēa'sel, <i>a slender, agile quadruped.</i>	weigh, <i>to find the weight of; to reflect upon.</i>
wēath'er, <i>state of the atmosphere; to endure; to resist.</i>	weight, <i>force of gravity exerted upon a body; a mass of metal used as a standard of weight.</i>
wēath'er-cock, <i>a weather-vane.</i>	wēird, <i>unearthly; supernatural.</i>
wēave, <i>to interlace thread, so as to form cloth.</i>	wēld, <i>uniting metals by heating.</i>
wēb, <i>that which is woven; a cobweb; a film over the eye; membrane connecting the toes of water-fowls.</i>	wēll'-bred, <i>polite; cultivated; refined.</i>
wēd, <i>to marry; to unite in marriage.</i>	wēlt, <i>a kind of hem on a shoe; to make a welt.</i>
wēd'ding, <i>nuptial ceremony.</i>	wēl'ter, <i>to wallow, as in anything foul.</i>

Lesson 293.

wēnd, <i>to go; to betake; to direct.</i>	whey, <i>watery part of milk.</i>
wēt, <i>full of water; rainy; to fill or moisten with a liquid.</i>	while, <i>space of time; during the time that, etc.</i>
wäck, <i>to strike with a resounding blow; a blow.</i>	whim, <i>a capricious notion; a fancy.</i>
wharf, <i>a pier; a mound extending into the water for landing goods.</i>	whim'per, <i>to cry with a whining voice.</i>
what'-nöt, <i>a sort of cabinet with shelves.</i>	whim'si cal, <i>full of whims; fanciful; quaint.</i>
whee'dle, <i>to flatter; to entice by soft words.</i>	whip'ping-post, <i>a post to which criminals are fastened to be whipped.</i>
wheel, <i>a circular disk or frame that rotates.</i>	whir, <i>to whirl with noise; a buzzing sound caused by a whirling motion.</i>
wheeze, <i>to breathe hard, audibly.</i>	whirl, <i>to turn rapidly; rapid rotation.</i>
whēlp, <i>a puppy; a cub; to give birth to young animals.</i>	whirl'ī gīg, <i>a toy that spins on an axis.</i>
whēt, <i>to sharpen by rubbing; to stimulate.</i>	whis'per, <i>to utter in breath; a sibilant utterance.</i>

Lesson 294.

ac cū'mu late
 ad ju di cate
 al lu vi um
 an nu i ty
 ac cus a ble
 com mu ni cant
 en thu si asm
 in tu i tive
 lux u ri ance
 lux u ri ous
 gra tu i tous
 in ju ri ous

al lū'vi al
 com mu ni cate
 il lu mi nate
 gra tu i ty
 im mu ni ty
 lux u ri ate
 re mu ner ate
 for tu i ty
 im pu ri ty
 ma tu ri ty
 ob scu ri ty
 se cu ri ty

cen tū'ri on
 ex u ber ance
 lux u ri ant
 en thu si ast
 re duc i ble
 sa lu bri ous
 in cur a ble
 con nu bi al
 mer cu ri al
 re pu di ate
 in fu ri ate
 gar ru li ty

Lesson 295.

com būs'ti ble
 com pul so ry
 de struct i ble
 in dus tri ous
 il lus tri ous
 a dul ter ate
 cor rupt i ble
 re luc tan cy
 re dun dan cy
 pro fund i ty
 re sus ci tate
 va rup tu ous

im pēach'a ble
 a gree a ble
 con ceal a ble
 con geal a ble
 un rea son a ble
 re deem a ble
 con ceiv a ble
 con ceit ed ly
 re ceiv a ble
 re triev a ble
 sea son a ble
 an speak a ble

dis syl'la ble
 em pyr e al
 po lyg a my
 tri syl la ble
 as sīm i late
 car niv o rous
 ad vi so ry
 pre cip i tate
 com pōs i tor
 e con o mize
 pe nū ri ous
 tu mūlt u ous

Lesson 296.

ăc'tion, <i>exercise or effect of power; a legal process; a conflict of arms; an act; a deed.</i>	ădd, <i>to join; unite; annex.</i>
ăct'ive, <i>brisk; alert; agile; prompt.</i>	ad dict', <i>to apply habitually; to accustom.</i>
ăct'or, <i>one who acts; a player in a theater.</i>	ad dres's', <i>to speak to; to direct in writing; a formal speech, application, petition, etc.</i>
ăct'ress, <i>a female who acts or plays.</i>	ad dūce', <i>to offer by way of proof.</i>
ăct'u ate, <i>to put into action.</i>	a dēpt', <i>an expert.</i>
a cū'men, <i>penetration of mind; clear discernment.</i>	ăd'e quāte, <i>equal or proportionate; fully sufficient.</i>
a cūte', <i>pointed; high; high or shrill in sound.</i>	ad hēre', <i>to stick fast; to hold.</i>
ăd'age, <i>an old saying; a maxim.</i>	ad jā'cent, <i>lying near, but not touching.</i>
ăd'a mant, <i>a very hard stone.</i>	ad join', <i>to be contiguous; to be in contact; to be near; to join or unite.</i>
a dăpt', <i>to render fit or suitable; to suit.</i>	ad joŭrn', <i>to postpone; to suspend temporarily; to close the session of a public body.</i>
ad ap tā'tion, <i>act of adapting; fitted.</i>	

Lesson 297.

ad joŭrn'ment, <i>act of adjourning; time not in session.</i>	a droit', <i>having or exercising skill or dexterity.</i>
ad jŭdge', <i>to award or decree by authority.</i>	ad u lă'tion, <i>servile flattery.</i>
ad jŭre, <i>to charge, as if under oath.</i>	a dŭlt', <i>of mature years; a grown person.</i>
ad jŭst', <i>to make conformable.</i>	a dŭl'ter ate, <i>to debase or corrupt by mixing.</i>
ăd'mi ra ble, <i>worthy of admiration.</i>	ăd vānce', <i>to go forward; to promote; to offer or propose; a moving forward; an offer; a tender.</i>
ad mīre', <i>to estimate highly.</i>	ad vān'tage, <i>favorable opportunity or circumstance.</i>
ad mīt', <i>to grant entrance to; to receive; allow.</i>	ad vēnt'ure, <i>hazard; risk; to risk.</i>
admōn'ish, <i>to counsel; to instruct.</i>	ăd'ver sa ry, <i>an opponent; an antagonist.</i>
a dōpt', <i>to take as one's own.</i>	ad verse', <i>acting in a contrary direction; unfavorable.</i>
a dōp'tion, <i>act of adopting; state of being adopted.</i>	
a dōre', <i>to worship with profound reverence.</i>	
a dōrn', <i>to make beautiful; to decorate.</i>	

Lesson 298.

beaū'ti ful, <i>having qualities that delight the taste and imagination.</i>	bee'tle, <i>a wooden hammer; an insect; to jut.</i>
bea'ver, <i>an amphibious animal and its fur.</i>	be fall', <i>to happen to; to come to pass.</i>
bēck, <i>a sign with the hand or head.</i>	bēg, <i>to ask alms; to entreat; to solicit.</i>
bēck'on, <i>to summon; to make a sign to another.</i>	be gin', <i>to commence; to take the first step.</i>
be cloud', <i>to overshadow; to render gloomy or dark.</i>	be grime', <i>to soil.</i>
be come', <i>to pass from one state to another; to befit.</i>	be grudge', <i>to envy the possession of.</i>
be daub', <i>to smear or daub over.</i>	be guile', <i>to deceive by artifice; to amuse.</i>
be dēck', <i>to adorn; to deck.</i>	be hāve', <i>to conduct one's self; to act.</i>
bēd'stēad, <i>a frame to support a bed.</i>	be hāv'ior, <i>conduct; deportment.</i>
beech, <i>a kind of tree.</i>	be hōld', <i>to see or perceive; to direct the eyes to.</i>
beef, <i>an animal of the bovine kind; flesh of the animal.</i>	be hoove', <i>to be fit for; to be necessary for.</i>
	be lāte', <i>to delay; to retard.</i>

Lesson 299.

bēl'low, <i>to roar like a bull; a roar; an outcry.</i>	be nīgn', <i>kind; liberal; generous.</i>
bēl'low's, <i>an apparatus for blowing air.</i>	bēnt, <i>curvity; leaning or bias; tendency.</i>
be lōng', <i>to be the property of; to relate.</i>	be nūmb', <i>to make insensible.</i>
bēnch, <i>a long seat; a mechanic's table; a judge's seat in court; judges; the court.</i>	be quēath, <i>to give by will; to transmit.</i>
bēn'e dict, <i>a newly-married man.</i>	be rēave', <i>to take away from.</i>
ben e dīc'tion, <i>act of blessing; blessing; kindness.</i>	berth, <i>a bunk; an official position; employment.</i>
ben e fāc'tor, <i>one who confers a benefit.</i>	be seech', <i>to importune; to implore.</i>
be nēf'i cent, <i>doing good.</i>	be wīd', <i>to render sottish by drink.</i>
bēn'e fit, <i>a kind act; a favor received; profit, etc.; to do good; good will.</i>	bēs'tial, <i>brutish; beastly; sensual.</i>
be nēv'o lent, <i>disposed to do good.</i>	be trāy', <i>to violate faith, confidence, or obligation.</i>
	bēv'er age, <i>liquor for drinking.</i>
	bī ēn'ni al, <i>occurring once in two years; lasting for two years.</i>

Lesson 300.

ab di că'tion
 ab er ra tion
 ac cla ma tion
 ac cu sa tion
 ad u la tion
 af firm a tion
 al le ga tion
 an nex a tion
 ap pli ca tion
 ap pro ba tion
 ar bi tra tion
 as pi ra tion

cal cu lă'tion
 cel e bra tion
 cir cu la tion
 com bi na tion
 com men da tion
 com pen sa tion
 com pli ca tion
 con se cra tion
 con ster na tion
 con tem pla tion
 con ver sa tion
 cul ti va tion

dēc la mǎ'tion
 dec la ra tion
 ded i ca tion
 de fal ca tion
 deg ra da tion
 del e ga tion
 dem on stra tion
 dep u ta tion
 des o la tion
 de vas ta tion
 de vi a tion
 dis lo ca tion

Lesson 301.

ěd u că'tion
 el e va tion
 em a na tion
 em i gra tion
 em u la tion
 ex ca va tion
 ex ha la tion
 ex pi ra tion
 ex por ta tion
 ex ul ta tion
 mas ti ca tion
 međ i ta tion

fǎs ci nǎ'tion
 fer men ta tion
 gen er a tion
 grav i ta tion
 hab i ta tion
 hes i ta tion
 il lus tra tion
 im i ta tion
 im pre ca tion
 in no va tion
 in spi ra tion
 in sti ga tion

līt i gǎ'tion
 lim i ta tion
 lib er a tion
 med i ta tion
 mod er a tion
 mod u la tion
 nom in a tion
 ob li ga tion
 oc cu pa tion
 op er a tion
 os ten ta tion
 or di na tion

Lesson 302.

běn e făc'tor
 cor dî al i ty
 dem o crat ic
 em blem at ic
 e nig mat ic
 mem o ran dum
 mu ri at ic
 al lo path ic
 ar o mat ic
 dip lo mat ic
 hy dro path ic
 math e mat ics

co ri ăn'der
 mal e fac tor
 man u fac ture
 sys tem at ic
 em pyr e an
 in co hēr ence
 in co her ent
 in con ven ient
 in ter fer ence
 hy mē e al
 mau so le um
 pan a ce a

in sin cēre'ly
 sac ri le gious
 sperm a ce ti
 ac a dēm'ic
 aç qui es cence
 ad o les cence
 al pha bet ic
 ap o plec tic
 at mos pher ic
 cal is then ic
 co a les cence
 con val es cence

Lesson 303.

ăc ci dēt'al
 ad o les cent
 ac qui es cent
 ap pre hen sion
 ap pre hen sive
 con ti nent al
 con se quen tial
 con va les cent
 con de scen sion
 con sci en tious
 en er get ic
 ep i dem ic

dēt ri mēt'al
 in ci dent al
 in can des cent
 in de pend ence
 in flu en tial
 in nu en do
 in of fen sive
 in stru ment al
 om ni pres ent
 o ri en tal
 pres i den tial
 prov i den tial

ěf fer vēs'cent
 ep i lep tic
 fun da ment al
 in at ten tive
 man i fes to
 in flu en za
 in at ten tion
 in sur rec tion
 res ur rec tion
 pred e ces sor
 un af fect ed
 un ex pect ed

Lesson 304.

i so ther'mal
in ter pers ing
u ni ver sal
ad ver tis er
ad ver tis ing
su per vis or
im po lite ness
un de cid ed
ar ti fi'cial
av a ri cious
ben e dic tion
Cal vin ist ic

con tra dic'tion
def i ni tion
ju ris dic tion
ex hib i tion
in au spi cious
in ter mit tent
ir re lig ious
hyp o crit ic
mal e dic tion
in ter mis sion
su per sti tion
un for giv ing

căl'o rîf'ic
dem o li tion
rec og ni tion
sci en tif ic
su per fi cial
ben e fi cial
prej u dî cial
su per sti tious
rem i nis cence
in de cō'rum
re in force ment
vir tu o so

Lesson 305.

al le gōr'ic
ap os tol ic
e co nom ic
cor re spond ence
cor re spond ent
e qui noc tial
hor i zon tal
par e gor ic
phil o soph ic
con sti tū'tion
con tri bu tion
des ti tu tion

dim in ū'tion
dis so lu tion
dis tri bu tion
el o cu tion
ev o lu tion
in sti tu tion
per se cu tion
res o lu tion
res ti tu tion
rev o lu tion
sub sti tu tion
ex e cu tion

pub li cā'tion
rec re a tion
ret ro spēct ive
un suc cess ful
pre di lec tion
rec ol lec tion
mon ū ment al
sen ti ment al
om ni pres ence
ul cer ā tion
un du la tion
vac ci na tion

Lesson 306.

ca rouse', *to drink and frolic.*
 cār'pen ter, *an artificer in wood.*
 cār'riage, *a pleasure vehicle; personal conduct.*
 cār'ri on, *putrefying flesh; pertaining to carcasses.*
 cārt'age, *act or cost of carting.*
 cār toon', *a design for frescoing, etc.*
 cārve, *to cut wood, stone, etc. into elegant forms.*
 cāse, *a covering; a circumstance; a special incident, etc.*
 cāse'ment, *part of a window opening on hinges.*
 cāsh ier', *one who has charge of money in a bank.*
 cāsh'mere, *a costly kind of shawl.*

cās'sī mēre, *a twilled woolen fabric.*
 cāste, *a fixed class of society, as in India.*
 cast'er, *one who casts; a stand to hold phials with condiments; a small truck on a swivel.*
 cās'tle, *a fortified residence; a fortress.*
 cās'u al, *happening without design or foreknowledge.*
 cāt'a logue, *a list of books, articles, etc.; to make a list.*
 cāt'a ract, *a waterfall; opacity of vision.*
 ca tās'tro phe, *a calamitous event.*
 cā'ter, *to provide food; to please the taste.*
 ca thār'tic, *cleansing the bowels; purgative.*

Lesson 307.

cau'cus, *a preliminary conference for political purposes*
 cause, *that which produces a result; a legal process; to effect; to produce.*
 cau'tion, *forethought; prudence; vigilance; to forewarn.*
 cau'tious, *to be vigilant; wary.*
 cāv al cāde', *a procession of horsemen.*
 cāve, *a hollow place in the earth; to make hollow.*
 cāv'ern, *a large cave.*
 cāv'il, *to make trifling objections; a frivolous objection.*
 cāv'i ty, *a hollow place.*
 cāde, *to give; to yield; to surrender.*
 cēl'e brate, *to praise; to commemorate.*

ce lēr'i ty, *rapidity of motion; velocity.*
 ce lēs'ti al, *heavenly; an inhabitant of heaven.*
 cēll'u lar, *full of cells.*
 ġem'ent, *an adhesive substance; a bond of union.*
 cēn'sure, *blame; reproof; to criticise; to condemn.*
 cēn'sus, *an official enumeration of the people, etc.*
 cen tēn'ni al, *occurring once in a hundred years.*
 cēn'tral, *in, or relating to, the center.*
 cen trī'ū gal, *fleeing from the center.*
 cen trip'e tal, *tending toward the center.*
 cēnt'ury, *a hundred; a hundred years.*

Lesson 308.

de fēnd', to guard from injury.	de gen'er ate, to be or grow worse.
de fer', to postpone; to delay; to submit or yield.	deg ra dā'tion, a fall in rank, character, etc.
de fi'ance, act of defying; willingness to fight.	de grāde', to lower in rank, reputation, etc.
de fi'cient, lacking something; imperfect.	de ject', to dishearten; to dispirit.
de file', a narrow pass; to corrupt; to march file by file.	de lāy', to stop or hinder; to linger; to defer.
de fine', to mark the limits of; to determine; to explain.	del'e gate, to send as a representative; one sent as a representative.
def'i nite, having fixed limits; precise.	del'i cate, pleasing; slender; tender; refined.
de flect', to veer; to cause to turn aside.	de li'cious, grateful to the senses.
de fōrm', to disfigure; to mar.	de light, lively pleasure; to please.
de fōrm'i ty, irregularity of shape.	de līn'e ate, to represent by sketch.
de fraud', to cheat; to deceive.	de līn'quent, failing in duty; one who fails to do his duty.
de frāy', to pay the expense of.	

Lesson 309.

de lir'i ous, light-headed; insane.	de pēnd', to rely for support; to trust; to confide.
de lir'i um, mental aberration; excitement.	de pīct', to picture; to describe.
dell, a small valley.	de plēte', to exhaust in strength or resources.
de lūde', to lead into error; to prevent; to disappoint.	de plōre, to express strong grief.
del'uge, a flood; a calamity; to overflow.	de pōp'u late, to remove or destroy the population.
delve, to dig; to trace up.	de pōs'it, to lay away for safe-keeping; that which is laid away.
de mēan'or, behavior; deportment.	de prāve', to corrupt; to contaminate.
de mōl'ish, to overthrow; to destroy.	de prē'ciate, to lessen in value; to decry.
dem'on strate, to indicate; to prove.	de prēss', to press down; to humble; to cheapen.
de mōr'al ize, to corrupt in morals, courage, etc.	de prīve', to remove; to dispossess; to divest of office.
de nī'al, act of denying; refusal to grant.	de rīde', to laugh at; to ridicule.
de pārt', to go away; to die.	

Lesson 310.

ăr'a ble	răr'i ty	ăt'mos phere	clěr'i cal
ab sti nent	am pli tude	av e nue	fed er al
af flu ent	grat i tude	av a rice	fes ti val
al i ment	lat i tude	daf fo dil	ped es tal
san a tive	cath o lic	hand ker chief	pet u lance
pat ron ize	clas si fy	man i fest	pen i tence
tan ta lize	paç i fy	sas sa fras	pref er ence
am nes ty	ram i fy	sat el lite	ref er ence
gal lant ry	rar e fy	tab u lar	rev er ence
gal ler y	mat ri cide	tan gi ble	neg li gence
gal ax y	scan da lous	taç i turn	pen ni less
quack er y	ab so lute	cal a mus	pes ti lence

Lesson 311.

ěl'o quant	crěd'it or	ěp'i sode	riv u let
ev i dent	em per or	em pha size	stim u lus
her o ism	met a phor	res. o lute	in di go
des pot ism	ped a gogue	rev er end	christ en ing
rem e dy	ed i fy	tel e scope	dům'i nate
cred u lous	pet ri fy	ін'di cate	op er ate
gen er ous	tes ti fy	dis si pate	prof li gate
den ti frice	req ui site	in ter val	prop a gate
ten den cy	ver i fy	ig no rant	prox i mate
ed i ble	ben e fit	hin der ance	log i cal
sen si ble	def i nite	vig i lance	trop ic al
ten a ble	den i zen	im pu dence	scrof u la

Lesson 312.

töl'er ate	cöt'ta ger	söl'em nize	büt'ter cup
prod i gal	croc o dile	nov el ty	fraud u lence
con se quent	com pro mise	odd i ty	nûrs er y
con ti nent	crock er y	cop per as	sur ger y
doc u ment	lot ter y	cop y-book	ur gen cy
prom i nent	rob ber y	dog ma tism	loy al ty
con fer ence	sol emn ly	sol e cism	loy al ist
con se quence	solv en cy	sol u ble	roy al ty
op u lence	col um bine	sol em ness	roy al ist
con so nant	con sul ship	vol u ble	re trāç'ing
con ver sant	con tra band	glüt ton ous	un fad ing
cog ni zance	vol a tile	buf fa lo	pro sa ic

Lesson 313.

e vāp'o rate	öl fāc'to ry	re frān'gi ble
in fat u ate	o paç i ty	pre par a tive
in val i date	po lar i ty	ca tas tro phe
pre var i cate	a nal o gous	o rac u lar
pro cras ti nate	col lat er al	col lē'gi ate
re tal i ate	dog mat ic al	im pe ri ous
dis par age ment	som nam u lism	in fe ri or
es tab lish ment	som nam bu list	su pe ri or
le gal i ty	phi lan thro pist	o be di ent
lo cal i ty	to bac co nist	cri te ri on
mis an thro py	in flam ma ble	com prēss'i ble
mor tal i ty	vi vaç i ty	per cep ti ble

Lesson 314.

im prëss'i ble
e lect cr al
per en ni al
po et i cal
pro phet ic al
com plex i ty
ex trem i ty
in men si ty
in dem ni ty
in teg ri ty
in ten si ty
lon gev i ty

per plëx'i ty
pos ter i ty
non en ti ty
pro pen si ty
pros per i ty
se ren i ty
se ver i ty
sin cer i ty
ma lev o lence
ma lev o lent
im pet u ous
con tempt u ous

so lëm'ni ty
in cred u lous
in gen u ous
te mer i ty
re spect ive ly
su prem a cy
im pen i tent
ne ces si tous
in dem ni fy
i den ti fy
in teg u ment
ob strep er ous

Lesson 315.

re cëp'ta cle
in her i tance
pe des tri an
pro gen i tor
in def i nite
ir res o lute
an tiç'i pate
de lib er ate
ex hil a rate
fa cil i tate
ges tic u late
in sin u ate

con tîn'u al
so lid i ty
no bil i ty
pub liç i ty
fu til i ty
in dig ni ty
ma lig ni ty
na tiv i ty
sta bil i ty
sub lim i ty
stu pid i ty
con tin gen cy

me diç'i nal
o rig i nal
prox im i ty
ser vil i ty
scur ril i ty
fri gid i ty
in iq ui ty
le git i mate
ha bit u ate
e quiv o cate
ar tic u late
pro mis cu ous

Lesson 316.

as sîm'î late
 cer tif i cate
 com mis er ate
 de bil i tate
 dis crim i nate
 in tim i date
 in vig o rate
 ob lit er ate
 par tiç i pate
 re cip ro cate
 ra pid i ty
 sim pliç i ty

ti mîd' i ty
 dis trib u tive
 di min u tive
 in quis i tive
 e pit o me
 in vin ci ble
 sig nif i cant
 om nip o tent
 pre dic a ment
 so liç it ous
 ri dic u lous
 con spic u ous

e pîs'co pal
 el lip ti cal
 tran quil li ty
 ri gid i ty
 o rig i nate
 pre cip i tate
 re it er ate
 de lin e ate
 con sid er ate
 flu id i ty
 ste ril i ty
 u til i ty

Lesson 317.

con vîv'î al
 ha bit u al
 mu nic i pal
 po lit i cal
 re cip ro cal
 mu nif i cent
 re cip i ent
 par tiç i pant
 i tin er ant
 con tin u ance
 sig nif i cance
 co in ci dence

de lîn'quen cy
 ad min is ter
 per fid i ous
 de lir i ous
 con tig u ous
 re sid u al
 sa tir i cal
 sta tist ic al
 car niv o rous
 fas tid i ous
 in dig e nous
 pre cip i tous

si mîl'î tude
 me rid i an
 ob liv i on
 so liç it or
 vi cis si tude
 ven tril o quist
 ther môm'e ter
 to pog ra phy
 my thol o gy
 phe nom e non
 the od o lite
 mo nop o lize

Lesson 318.

ëm'i grànt, <i>one who removes from a country.</i>	ëm'u late, <i>to strive to equal or excel; to rival.</i>
ëm'i grate, <i>to leave a country to reside in another.</i>	ëm u lā'tion, <i>act of striving to equal or excel.</i>
ëri'i nence, <i>a height; elevation.</i>	ën ā'ble, <i>to impart strength or ability.</i>
ëm'i nent, <i>high; distinguished.</i>	ën äct', <i>to make a law; to perform; to act.</i>
ëm'is sa ry, <i>a secret agent; a spy.</i>	en äm'el, <i>a hard, glossy substance; to cover with enamel.</i>
e mis'sion, <i>issue; that which is sent out.</i>	ën äm'or, <i>to inflame with love.</i>
e möl'u ment, <i>gain from office or employment.</i>	en cō'mi um, <i>high commendation.</i>
ē mō'tion, <i>excited feeling; agitation of mind.</i>	en cō're', <i>a call for repetition; to call for repetition.</i>
ëm'pire, <i>sway; dominion; rule.</i>	ën count'er, <i>a meeting with hostile purpose; contest; to meet face to face with hostile intent.</i>
ëm play', <i>to use as an agent or servant; employment.</i>	ën cour'age, <i>to give courage to.</i>
ëm pow'er, <i>to confer power or authority.</i>	

Lesson 319.

en croach', <i>intrude; infringe; trespass.</i>	ën hance', <i>to improve; to advance; to increase.</i>
ën dēav'or, <i>an attempt; to attempt.</i>	ën lārg'e', <i>to increase; to expatiate.</i>
ën dōrse', <i>to write on the back of.</i>	ën light'en, <i>to illuminate; to inform; to instruct.</i>
en dow', <i>to provide for in a pecuniary way; to enrich.</i>	ën'mi ty, <i>hostility; hatred; animosity.</i>
en dūr'ance, <i>continuance; sufferance; patience.</i>	e nōr'mous, <i>great; wicked; atrocious.</i>
en dūre', <i>to continue; to abide; to remain firm.</i>	ën rāg'e', <i>to fill with rage.</i>
ën'er gy, <i>inherent power; power efficiently exerted.</i>	ën sūe', <i>to follow; to pursue; to succeed.</i>
en fōrce', <i>to compel; to strengthen.</i>	ën'ter prise, <i>that which is undertaken; willingness to undertake.</i>
ën gēn'der, <i>to procreate; to produce; to generate.</i>	ën ter'tāin', <i>to maintain; to show hospitality to; to amuse; to cherish.</i>
ën grāve', <i>to carve a device upon; to impress deeply.</i>	en thū'si āsm, <i>ardor; zeal; inspiration.</i>
ën grōss', <i>to copy; to occupy wholly.</i>	e phēm'e ral, <i>existing for only a brief time.</i>
	ëp'i sōde, <i>an incidental narrative.</i>

Lesson 320.

fi'ber, a slender thread or thread-like substance.	filth, dirt; corruption; pollution.
fick'le, of a changeable mind; capricious.	filth'y, defiled; impure; polluted.
fie ti'tious, feigned; imaginary.	fi'nal, pertaining to the end; conclusive.
fi del'i ty, faithfulness; integrity.	fi nance', income; revenue; funds.
fiend'ish, like a fiend; malignant.	fin an ciēr', one skilled in financial operations.
fiërce, intensely earnest; ardent.	fine, excellent; superior; not coarse or gross; to impose a pecuniary penalty; a penalty.
fig'u ra tive, not literal; typical; metaphorical.	fin'ish, to terminate; that which finishes.
fil'ial, relating to a son or daughter; having the relation of a child.	fire'proof, proof against fire; incombustible.
fill, to make full; to occupy; to supply with.	firm, fixed; solid; resolute; not easily excited.
film, a thin skin; a fine thread.	fis'sûre, a crack; a cleft.
fil'ter, something porous for straining liquors; to purify by filtering.	flac'cid, yields to pressure; soft; weak.

Lesson 321.

flā'grant, flaming; raging; notorious.	fleet, a navy; swift in motion; to hasten.
flag'-stone, a flat stone for paving.	flēx'i ble, pliable; too compliant; manageable.
flān'nel, woolen cloth with a soft nap.	flim'sy, not substantial; without reason or plausibility.
flāre, to burn or shine unsteadily; an offensive light.	flinch, to shrink; to yield.
flāsh, a sudden burst of light; an instant; to break forth suddenly, as light or movements.	fling, to throw; to prostrate; to cast in the teeth; a throw.
flat'ter, to please by artful commendations.	flip'pant, talkative; petulant.
flaunt, to throw or spread out in a showy manner.	flōr'id, bright in color; bright red; ornate.
flā'vor, fragrance; savor; to give flavor to.	fluct'u ate, to move as a vane; irresolute.
flaw, a fissure; a sudden gust; a defect.	flū'ent, gliding; copious; flowing.
flāy, to skin; to strip the skin off.	flū'id, capable of flowing; a liquid.
flee, to run away from danger or evil.	flut'ter, to move with rapid vibrations; to agitate; tumult; confusion.

Lesson 322.

glèn, a narrow and secluded valley.

glib, smooth; voluble; flippant.

glide, to pass easily and rapidly over.

glim'mer, to shine faintly; a faint light.

glimpse, a momentary view; a flash.

glis'ten, to emit a mild, subdued, fitful luster.

glit'ter, to sparkle; to gleam; to glisten.

glöb'üle, a little globe.

glä'ry, renown; distinction; grandeur; heaven; to exult; to boast; to be proud of.

glöss'a ry, a vocabulary of words requiring explanation.

glöw, to shine with an intense, steady light.

gōad, to urge a beast with a pointed instrument; to incite; a pointed instrument.

gōal, point to be reached in a race; end; purpose.

gōng, a flat bell.

gōre, thick blood; a V-shaped piece sewed into a garment; to pierce; to stab.

gōrge, a narrow passage, as between mountains; to glut; to feed greedily.

gōr'geous, showy; fine; magnificent.

gōr'mand, a glutton.

gōr'mand ize, to eat greedily.

gout, a painful inflammation of the joints.

Lesson 323.

gov'ern, to regulate by authority; to control.

gov'ern ment, act of governing; authority; a state.

gräb, a sudden seizure; to grasp suddenly; to seize.

gräce'ful, showing grace or beauty in form or action.

grä'cious, abounding in grace or mercy; acceptable.

gräde, a step or degree; an inclined plane; to establish a grade.

gräd'u al, proceeding by degrees.

gräd'u ate, to mark with degrees; to admit to an academical degree; to receive an academical degree.

grän'a ry, a store-house for grain.

gränd, great; fine; imposing; holding an elevated rank.

gränd'eür, quality of being grand.

grän'ite, a species of hard rock.

gränt, to concede; to bestow; act of granting; a gift.

grän'u late, to form into grains.

gräp'ple, to seize; to contend in close contest; a seizing.

gräsp, to seize and hold; power of seizing; comprehension of mind.

gräte'ful, thankful; acceptable; gratifying.

grät'i fy, to give pleasure to; to indulge.

gra tū'i tous, given free; without cause or reason.

greet, to salute; to accost.

Lesson 324.

hēm'lock, <i>a poisonous plant; an ever-green tree.</i>	hew, <i>to cut or shape with an ax.</i>
hēm'or rhage, <i>a flow of blood.</i>	hīd'e ous, <i>shocking to the eye or ear.</i>
hēnch'man, <i>an agent; a servant.</i>	hī lā'ri ous, <i>mirthful; jolly.</i>
hēr'ald, <i>an officer who proclaimed war or peace; to proclaim.</i>	hī lār'i ty, <i>a pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits.</i>
herb, <i>an annual plant.</i>	hīn'der, <i>to check; to retard; to embarrass.</i>
her bīv'o rous, <i>eating herbs; subsisting on herbs.</i>	hīn'drānce, <i>act of delaying or stopping motion; that which delays.</i>
herd, <i>to form or put into a herd; a collection of beasts.</i>	hint, <i>to suggest; to intimate; an allusion; an intimation.</i>
he rēd'ita ry, <i>descended or descending by inheritance.</i>	hire, <i>to procure for use for pay; to give the use of for pay; wages; compensation.</i>
her'mit, <i>one who lives in solitude.</i>	hōar, <i>while or grayish-white.</i>
hē'ro, <i>one distinguished for valor.</i>	hōard, <i>a large store of anything; to collect and lay up.</i>
hēs'i tate, <i>to be in suspense or uncertainty; to falter.</i>	

Lesson 325.

hōarse, <i>having a harsh, grating voice.</i>	hoot, <i>to cry out in contempt; a shout of contempt.</i>
hōax, <i>to play a trick upon for sport.</i>	hōp, <i>to leap or jump on one leg; a leap.</i>
hōd, <i>a tray for carrying mortar and bricks.</i>	hōpe, <i>desire for and expectation of some good; that which is hoped for; to desire and expect.</i>
hoist, <i>to lift up; act of hoisting; a machine for hoisting.</i>	hōrde, <i>a wandering gang or troop.</i>
hōl'i day, <i>a religious anniversary; a day of exemption from labor.</i>	hōr'ri ble, <i>causing, or tending to cause, horror.</i>
hōm'age, <i>respect paid by outward action; worship.</i>	hōr'rid, <i>frightful; hideous; terrible.</i>
hōme'ly, <i>of plain features.</i>	hōr'ror, <i>painful emotion of abhorrence and fear; that which excites fear.</i>
hōm'i cide, <i>the killing of one human being by another; a person who kills another.</i>	hōr'ti cult ure, <i>art of cultivating gardens.</i>
hōn'est, <i>fair in dealing with others.</i>	hō'sier y, <i>business of a hosier; stockings in general.</i>
hōn'or, <i>esteem; excellence of character; a mark of respect.</i>	

Lesson 326.

im pŏv'er ish, <i>to make poor; to rob of fertility.</i>	im pru'dent, <i>lacking prudence or discretion.</i>
im prĕg'na ble, <i>not to be taken by assault; invincible.</i>	im'pu dent, <i>shameless; audacious; brazen.</i>
im prĕss', <i>a mark made by pressure; to inculcate; to force into public service.</i>	im'pure', <i>mixed; unchaste; obscene.</i>
im prĕss'ion, <i>act of impressing; influence; interest; emphasis.</i>	in än'i mate, <i>without life or spirit.</i>
im print', <i>to impress; to stamp; to fix.</i>	in au'gu rate, <i>to induct into office; to put into action or use.</i>
im'print, <i>the name of the publisher on the title-page of the book.</i>	in cār'cer ate, <i>to imprison.</i>
im prŏb'a ble, <i>not likely to be true.</i>	in cār'nate, <i>to clothe with flesh.</i>
im prŏmp'tu, <i>without previous study; an off-hand speech or composition.</i>	in cĕn'di a ry, <i>one who maliciously fires another's buildings; inflammatory.</i>
im prove', <i>to make better; to advance.</i>	in cĕn'tive, <i>motive; stimulus.</i>
	in cĕs'sant, <i>unceasing; continual.</i>
	in ci dent, <i>occurring accidentally; casual; an event; an episode.</i>

Lesson 327.

in cĭn'er ate, <i>to burn to ashes.</i>	in de fāt'i ga ble, <i>not capable of being fatigued.</i>
in cip'i ent, <i>beginning; commencing.</i>	in dĕl'i ble, <i>incapable of being blotted out.</i>
in cis'ion, <i>act of cutting into; a gash.</i>	in dĕm'ni fy, <i>to secure against loss; to reimburse.</i>
in cĭte', <i>to rouse to action; to spur on.</i>	in dĕm'ni ty, <i>freedom from loss or damage; remuneration for loss or injury.</i>
in clĕm'ent, <i>severe; stormy; cold.</i>	in'dĕx, <i>that which points out; a reference; the forefinger; to furnish an index.</i>
in clŏs'ure, <i>act of inclosing; that which is inclosed; that which incloses.</i>	in'dĭ cate, <i>to point out; to show by symptoms.</i>
in clŭde', <i>to confine within; to embrace.</i>	in dict'ment, <i>an accusation in law or otherwise.</i>
in'come, <i>annual profits; revenue.</i>	in'di gence, <i>poverty; want; need.</i>
in cŏm mŏde', <i>to make inconvenient.</i>	
in cŏm'pe tent, <i>incapable.</i>	
in cŏr'po rate, <i>to combine into one.</i>	
in cŭm'bent, <i>resting upon; an office-holder.</i>	
in dĕbt'ed, <i>in debt or under obligation.</i>	

Lesson 328.

lĕg'a cy, *a gift, by will, of personal property.*

lĕ'gal, *according to, or pertaining to, law.*

lĕ'gal ize, *to make lawful.*

lĕg'i ble, *capable of being read or understood.*

lĕg'is late, *to enact laws.*

lĕg'is lā ture, *the law-making body in a state.*

lĕ git'i mate, *accordant with law; genuine.*

lĕi'sure, *vacant time; convenient opportunity.*

lĕnd, *to give for temporary use; to let for hire.*

lĕ'ni ent, *mild; clement; merciful.*

lĕp'er, *a person affected with leprosy.*

lĕp'ro sy, *a cutaneous disease.*

lĕs see', *one to whom a lease is granted*

lĕth'ar gy, *morbid drowsiness.*

lĕv'el, *even; flat; equal in rank or degree; to reduce to equality of condition.*

lĕv'i ty, *buoyancy; vanity; frivolity.*

lĕv'y, *to raise or collect by assessment; act of levying or taking by force; that which is levied.*

lī'a ble, *obliged in law or equity.*

lī'bel, *a published defamation; to defame.*

lib'er al, *giving with a free hand; not narrow in mind; not bound by tenet or creed.*

Lesson 329.

lib'er ate, *to set free from restraint.*

lib'er ty, *freedom from restraint; privilege.*

li'cense, *authority; document by which permission is granted; to permit.*

lien, *a legal claim; a claim on property for debt.*

lieū, *room; stead; in place of.*

lig'a ture, *a bandage; act of binding.*

lim'it, *bound or edge; a prescribed termination.*

lim'pid, *clear and transparent.*

lin'e age, *race; descendants.*

lin'e a ment, *outline; form; feature.*

lin'ger, *to loiter; to hesitate; to remain long in any state.*

lin'i ment, *a kind of liquid ointment.*

līnt, *raveled linen.*

liq'ue fy, *to dissolve; to melt; to become liquid.*

liq'uid, *flowing easily; a fluid not gaseous.*

liq'ui date, *to make liquid; to pay; to settle.*

lit'er al, *according to the letter; expressed by letters.*

lit'er a ry, *relating to, or acquainted with, literature.*

lit'er a ture, *learning; literary productions.*

lit'i gate, *to contest in law; to push a suit in law.*

lit'ter, *a light bed; rubbish; to put into a disordered condition.*

Lesson 330.

mās'sa cre, <i>human butchery.</i>	mā tūre', <i>complete; full-grown; ripe to ripen.</i>
mass'ive, <i>forming a mass; heavy.</i>	māx'im, <i>a brief proposition of important practical truth.</i>
mas'ter ly, <i>showing thorough knowledge or superior skill.</i>	māy'or, <i>chief magistrate of a city.</i>
mas'tiff, <i>a large variety of dog.</i>	māze, <i>a confusing network of passages; confusion of thought; to bewilder.</i>
māte, <i>companion; husband or wife; to match.</i>	mēa'ger, <i>defective in quantity; poor in quality.</i>
ma tē'ri al, <i>composed of matter; corporeal.</i>	mēan, <i>destitute of distinction; lacking dignity.</i>
ma ter'nal, <i>relating to, or becoming, a mother; motherly.</i>	mē chān'ic, <i>an artisan; artificer.</i>
māt'in, <i>morning service; time of morning service.</i>	mēd'dle, <i>to interpose officiously.</i>
māt'ri cide, <i>the killing or the slayer of a mother.</i>	mēd'i tate, <i>to dwell upon in thought.</i>
māt'ri mo ny, <i>union of man and woman as man and wife; marriage.</i>	mēl'an chol y, <i>gloomy state; depressed in spirit.</i>
	mēl'o dy, <i>tune of a piece of music.</i>

Lesson 331.

mēm'brane, <i>a thin, extended tissue of the body.</i>	mēs'sage, <i>a communication from one to another.</i>
me mēn'to, <i>a souvenir.</i>	mēs'sen ger, <i>one who carries a message.</i>
mēm'oir, <i>a memorial account; a biography.</i>	mēt'al, <i>a hard earthy substance.</i>
mēm'o rize, <i>to commit to memory.</i>	mēth'od, <i>mode or manner of doing anything.</i>
mēn'ace, <i>a threat; an overhanging evil.</i>	mī as'ma, <i>an infectious exhalation.</i>
mēnd, <i>to repair; to alter for the better, to become improved.</i>	mī'ca, <i>a semi-transparent mineral.</i>
mēn'di cānt, <i>begging; poor; a beggar.</i>	miēn, <i>outward appearance; bearing.</i>
mē'ni al, <i>servile; low; a servant.</i>	mī'grate, <i>to change one's place of residence.</i>
mēn'tion, <i>to speak of anything incidentally.</i>	mild, <i>gentle in temper or disposition.</i>
mer'can tile, <i>relating to merchants or their business.</i>	mīl'i ta ry, <i>relating to soldiers or war.</i>
mer'ce na ry, <i>acting or serving for pay.</i>	mīn'er, <i>one who mines; a digger of mines.</i>
mēr'ri ment, <i>gayety with laughter.</i>	mīn'gle, <i>to unite in one body; to mix.</i>

Lesson 332.

nūmb, <i>lacking the power of sensation and motion; to benumb.</i>	ōr'a tor, <i>an eloquent speaker.</i>
nūm'ber less, <i>innumerable.</i>	ōr'ches tra, <i>space in a theater for the musicians; a band of instrumental musicians.</i>
nū'mer al, <i>relating to, or expressing, number.</i>	or dāin', <i>to establish; to regulate; to set apart.</i>
nūn'ner y, <i>a cloister in which nuns reside.</i>	ōr'de al, <i>severe scrutiny.</i>
nūp'tial, <i>relating to marriage; marriage.</i>	ōr'di nance, <i>a rule established by authority; an established rite.</i>
nūrt'ure, <i>act of nourishing; education; to bring up.</i>	ōr'di na ry, <i>common; plain; usual.</i>
nū'tri ment, <i>that which nourishes; that which promotes enlargement or improvement.</i>	ōr'gan ize, <i>to furnish with organs; to arrange or combine.</i>
ōr'al, <i>relating to the mouth; spoken.</i>	ōr'i fice, <i>mouth or opening of a tube.</i>
o rā'tion, <i>a formal discourse delivered in public.</i>	ōr'i gin, <i>beginning of anything.</i>
	o rig'i nate, <i>to bring into existence.</i>
	ōr'na ment, <i>embellishment: to make beautiful.</i>

Lesson 333.

ōr'tho dōx, <i>sound in the Christian faith.</i>	out'line, <i>a sketch; general indication; to draw in outline.</i>
ōs'cīl late, <i>to move backward and forward; to vibrate.</i>	out'rage, <i>affront; insult; abuse.</i>
ōs'se ous, <i>consisting of, or resembling, bone.</i>	out'right, <i>instantly; completely; utterly.</i>
ōs'si fy, <i>to change into bone; to become bone.</i>	out strip', <i>to advance beyond.</i>
ōs tēn'si ble, <i>avowed; apparent.</i>	o vā'tion, <i>an expression of popular homage.</i>
ōs ten tā'tion, <i>act of making a pompous display.</i>	o'ver dose, <i>too great a dose.</i>
ōs'tra cize, <i>to exile; to banish.</i>	o'vert, <i>open to view; apparent; public.</i>
oust, <i>to take away; to eject; to turn out.</i>	ōwn'er, <i>a rightful possessor.</i>
out fit, <i>an equipment; a fitting out.</i>	ōx'ide, <i>a compound of oxygen with some other element.</i>
out'growth, <i>that which results from anything.</i>	ōx'y gen, <i>a gaseous element.</i>
out'law, <i>one excluded from the benefit or protection of the law.</i>	ōx'y gen ate, <i>to cause to combine with oxygen.</i>

Lesson 334.

pās'sion, a suffering; the suffering or crucifixion of the Saviour; a capacity for emotion.	pā'tri ot, one who loves and defends his country.
pās'sion ate, easily moved to anger; excited by love, desire, etc.	pā tri ōt'ic, full of patriotism.
pās'sive, inactive; acted upon; inert; submissive.	pā'tri ōt ism, love of country.
pas'time, anything which occupies one's time, or pleases so that the passing of time is not noticed.	pā'tron, one who aids, supports, or protects.
pa ter'nal, relating to a father; derived from a father.	pāt'tern, a model; a quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment; to copy.
pa thēt'ic, tending to excite the tender emotions.	pa vil'ion, a tent; to furnish or cover with pavilions.
pā'thos, that which excites emotions.	pay'ee, one to whom money is to be paid.
pā'tient, suffering submissively; one under the doctor's care.	pāy'ment, act of payment; that which is paid.
	pēace'a ble, free from war, turmoil, etc.; tranquil.
	pēas'ant, a common tiller of the soil in European countries; a rustic.

Lesson 335.

pēc'u late, to embezzle.	per cēive', to obtain knowledge through the senses.
pe cūl'iar, particular; special.	per cēp'tion, act or faculty of perceiving; discernment.
pe cūn'i a ry, pertaining to money.	per'co late, to pass through small openings; to filter.
pēd'ant, one who makes a show of superior knowledge.	per'emp to ry, decisive; final; positive.
pēd'es tal, base of a column, statue, etc.	per'fi dy, violation of faith; treachery.
peer, an equal; a nobleman.	per'fo rate, to pierce; to make holes through.
pēn'al ty, punishment for crime or offense.	pēr'il, exposure to injury, loss, etc.
pēn'dānt, a hanging appendage; a pennant.	pēr'ish, to be destroyed; to die; to decay.
pēnd'ing, remaining undecided.	per'jure, to cause to take a false oath; to swear falsely.
pēn'sive, thoughtful; sad; expressing sadness.	per'ju ry, act of swearing falsely.
pe nū'ri ous, saving to a fault in the use of money.	per'ma nent, durable; lasting.
pēn'u ry, want; poverty.	per pēt'u al, never ending; continual.

Lesson 336.

re pite', to repeat something prepared previously.	re c'ti tude, uprightness; integrity.
re clāim', to reform; to restore; to correct.	re cū'per ate, to regain health.
re clūse', retired from the world; a religious devotee.	re deem', to purchase back; to ransom; to deliver; to fulfill, as a promise.
re c'ō nize, to know again; to avow knowledge of.	re d'ō lent, scattering fragrance; odorous.
re c'ol lect, to recall knowledge of.	re drēss', to remedy; to make amends to.
re c'om mend, to commend to another.	re fine, to purify; to clarify.
re c'om pense, to give an equivalent for services, loss, etc.; an equivalent returned.	re fine'ment, act of refining; state of being refined; culture; elegance.
re c'on cile, to conciliate; to adjust; to settle.	re flect', to give back; to rebound; to think upon.
re c'ti fy, to make right; to refine by distillation, etc.	re fōrm', to shape anew; to restore to a good condition.
	re frāin', to forbear; to abstain; the burden of a song.

Lesson 337.

re f'uge, shelter or protection from distress or danger.	re l'e gate, to remove; to consign; to banish.
re fūte', to prove to be false or erroneous.	re l'e vant, applicable; pertinent.
re gāle, to gratify; refresh; a princely entertainment.	re lī'a ble, trustworthy.
re gārd', to observe; to notice; respect.	re līn'quish, to withdraw from; to renounce a claim to.
re g'i cide, one who murders a king; the murder of a king.	re l'ish, to like the taste of; to enjoy; a pleasing taste.
re grēt', to be sorry for; pain of mind or conscience.	re ly', to rest with confidence.
re hears'al, recital of a piece for final rendering before the public.	re mänd', to recommit or send back.
reign, royal authority and rule; to govern.	re m'e dy, that which cures a disease or counteracts an evil; to apply a remedy.
re it'er ate, to say or do repeatedly.	re mīss', negligent in duty or business.
re jū've nate, to make young again.	re m'nant, what remains; a slight trace.
re lāte, to narrate; to pertain.	re mōn'strate, to give strong reasons against.

Lesson 338.

schēd'ule, *a catalogue; a list.*
 scīn'til late, *to emit sparks; to sparkle.*
 scī'on, *a shoot of a plant; a descendant.*
 scōff, *to deride; to scorn; expression of scorn, etc.*
 scoun'drel, *a mean, worthless fellow.*
 scrīve'ner, *one who draws contracts or other legal writings.*
 scrū'pu lous, *full of scruples; careful; exact.*
 scrū'ti nize, *to examine critically.*
 scūlpt'ure, *art of carving wood, stone, etc. into images; to carve; to engrave.*
 scūr'ril ous, *using low and indecent language.*

sēar, *to wither; to scorch; dry; withered.*
 se cēde', *to withdraw from association.*
 se clūde', *to separate from others.*
 sē'cret, *known only to a few; hidden.*
 se dāte' *not disturbed by passion.*
 sēd'en ta ry, *accustomed to, or requiring much, sitting.*
 sēd'i ment, *matter which settles to the bottom.*
 se dūce', *to entice from the path of rectitude.*
 sēd'u lous, *diligent in application.*
 sēize, *to take suddenly or by force.*
 sēl'dom, *rarely; not often.*
 sē lēct', *to choose; chosen; of special value.*

Lesson 339.

sēm'blance, *likeness; resemblance.*
 sēm'i na ry, *an institution of learning.*
 sē'nile, *relating to old age.*
 sēn'ior, *more advanced in age, rank, etc.; one older in years.*
 sen sā'tion, *impression through the senses.*
 sēn'si ble, *capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having the capacity of receiving impressions through the senses or the mind; characterized by good sense.*
 sēn'su al, *relating to, or affecting, the senses; carnal; voluptuous.*
 sen tēn'tial, *comprising sentences; relating to sentences.*

sēn'ti ment, *a thought prompted by feeling; decision formed by reasoning.*
 sē'quel, *that which follows; consequence.*
 se rēne', *clear and calm; undisturbed.*
 serf, *a slave employed in husbandry.*
 serge, *a woolen twilled stuff.*
 sē'ri al, *relating to, or consisting of, a series; a work appearing in parts successively.*
 sē'ri ous, *grave; earnest; important.*
 sē'rous, *thin; watery; relating to serum.*
 sēr'ra ted, *notched on the edge like a saw.*
 ser'vile, *slavish; dependent; cringing.*

Lesson 340.

těn'sion, *act of stretching; great excitement of feeling.*

těp'id, *moderately warm.*

ter'mi nate, *to limit; to finish.*

těr'ri fy, *to frighten.*

terse, *concise or compact.*

těst, *a critical examination or trial; to prove.*

tēs tā'tor, *a man who leaves a will at death.*

tēs tā'trix, *a woman who leaves a will at death.*

tēs'ti fy, *to bear witness; to declare under oath.*

tēs'ti mo ny, *proof; evidence.*

těx'tile, *woven or capable of being woven.*

těxt'ure, *a fabric formed by weaving.*

thaw, *to melt, as ice or snow; to cause to melt; the melting of ice or snow, etc.*

thē'a tre, *a building for dramatic performances.*

thēme, *a subject on which one writes or speaks; a dissertation.*

thē'o rize, *to form theories; to speculate.*

thē'o ry, *speculation; hypothesis.*

ther'mal, *relating to heat; warm.*

ther mōm'e ter, *an instrument for measuring temperature.*

thē'sis, *an essay upon a specific theme.*

thick'et, *a collection of trees and shrubbery.*

thirst, *desire or want for drink.*

Lesson 341.

thống, *a narrow strap of leather for tying.*

thor'ough, *through and through; complete.*

thor'ough-bred, *bred from the best blood; accomplished.*

thrall, *a slave; bondage.*

threāt, *declared intention to inflict injury.*

thrift, *a thriving condition; success in acquiring money or property.*

thrive, *to prosper by industry; to grow vigorously.*

thrōb, *to palpitate; a strong pulsation.*

throng, *a large number of persons in a collective body; to form a collective body of people.*

thrust, *to push with force; a violent push.*

thwart, *across something, or to move across; to frustrate.*

thyme, *a pungent aromatic plant.*

tī'dings, *account of happenings; news.*

tīer, *a row or rank, one above another.*

till'er, *one who cultivates the soil.*

tīm'id, *lacking courage; afraid; cowardly.*

tīnge, *to imbue or impregnate with a foreign substance; a slight infusion.*

tī'ny, *very small.*

tī'rade', *a declamatory application of invective.*

tūre'some, *tedious; fatiguing.*

SECTION III.

Lesson 342.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

THE following list of words embraces several synonyms on the same line with antonyms, or words of *reverse meaning*. This arrangement will be found very convenient for reference.

Advise, counsel, urge—Dissuade, defer, remonstrate.
Afford, yield, produce—Retain, deny, withhold.
Agony, pain, grief—Comfort, rapture, joy, ease.
Aid, help, support—Oppose, thwart, baffle.
Alacrity, alertness, cheerful readiness—Slowness, repugnance, aversion.
Ambiguous, equivocal, doubtful—Obvious, apparent, manifest.
Amusement, sport, recreation, diversion—Toil, fatigue, labor.
Answer, reply, response—Question, query, challenge.
Appreciate, prize, value—Misjudge, dislike, ignore, undervalue.
Arbitrary, exact, absolute—Mild, lenient, yielding.
Asperse, calumniate, defame—Praise, commend, eulogize.
Atrocious, cruel, flagrant—Laudable, kind, admirable.
Auspicious, opportune, favorable—Fruitless, hopeless, abortive.
Awake, arouse, excite—Allay, pacify, soothe, quiet.
Bad, evil, wicked—Virtuous, benevolent, good.
Baffle, confuse, defeat—Abet, promote, assist.
Bare, naked, destitute—Dressed, robed, full.
Base, low, mean, vile—Noble, lofty, refined, honorable.
Bashful, diffident, modest—Bold, impudent, forward.
Basis, foundation, ground—Superstructure, edifice, statement.
Bear, endure, support—Resign, resent, reject.

Beautiful, fine, handsome—Ugly, coarse, hideous, ghastly.
Beautify, adorn, decorate—Deform, denude, deface.
Beg, beseech, implore, entreat—Exact, extort, require.
Behold, observe, inspect—Disregard, neglect, overlook.
Bestow, confer, give—Withdraw, withhold, reserve, appropriate.
Blunder, error, mistake—Exactness, correctness, accuracy.
Boisterous, vehement, violent—Peaceful, calm, serene.
Brief, short, concise—Protracted, long, extended.
Buy, purchase, barter—Sell, vend, retail.
Calculate, compute, estimate—Guess, conjecture, surmise.
Callous, hard, unfeeling—Soft, tender, impressible.
Caprice, fancy, freak—Purpose, conviction, seriousness.
Celebrated, famous, renowned—Oblivious, obscure, unknown.
Changeable, fickle, variable—Firm, inflexible, constant.
Charge, accuse, commission—Clear, free, discharge.
Chastity, purity, modesty—Obscenity, impurity, shamelessness.
Cherish, foster, shelter—Suppress, discard, abandon.
Comfort, console, assuage—Annoy, irritate, aggravate.
Communicate, impart, disclose—Suppress, withhold, conceal.
Contaminate, corrupt, pollute—Purify, cleanse, clarify.
Cordial, hearty, sincere—Cold, ceremonious, insincere.
Cross, petulant, fretful—Amiable, good-humored, patient.
Cure, heal, restore—Harm, ulcerate, wound.
Deadly, fatal, mortal—Vital, healthful, wholesome.
Dearth, scarcity, want—Plenty, copiousness, sufficiency.
Decay, decline, wane—Grow, increase, enlarge.
Defer, delay, postpone—Expedite, hasten, dispatch.
Delicate, fine, tender—Rough, coarse, harsh.
Derision, scorn, mockery—Respect, regard, admiration.
Detest, abhor, loathe, hate—Desire, like, long for, love.
Droop, fade, languish—Revive, flourish, luxuriate.
Entangle, ensnare, entrap—Unravel, free, extricate.
Exact, demand, insist—Disclaim, waive, forego.
Extol, applaud, praise—Censure, blame, reprove.
Fragile, brittle, frail—Stout, tough, strong.

Free, liberate, rescue—Fetter, bind, hold.
Grieve, afflict, pain—Ease, soothe, console, rejoice.
Guard, defend, protect, shield—Betray, endanger, forsake.
Hostile, adverse, inimical—Friendly, concord, kindly.
Humble, modest, unpretentious—Lofty, ostentatious, pretentious.
Indignity, affront, outrage, insult—Respect, defence, homage.
Infamy, ignominy, disgrace—Celebrity, honor, renown.
Inflame, excite, arouse—Quench, allay, quiet.
Irony, satire, sarcasm—Praise, compliment, seriousness.
Justice, equity, right—Injustice, partiality, wrong.
Keen, acute, sharp—Blunt, obtuse, dull.
Little, diminutive, small, tiny—Large, massive, enormous.
Low, depressed, base, abject—Lcfty, elevated, high-minded.
Luscious, sweet, delicious—Acid, bitter, sour.
Luster, brightness, brilliancy—Dullness, darkness, obscuration.
Luxury, effeminacy, wantonness—Hardship, masculinity, stoicism.
Miserly, avaricious, penurious—Liberal, munificent, generous.
Mix, mingle, blend—Separate, classify, sift.
Moist, damp, humid, wet—Arid, dry, parched, burnt.
Morose, gloomy, sullen—Genial, affable, pleasant.
Mutilate, deface, mar—Mend, restore, repair.
Myth, fable, legend—Fact, narrative, history.
Nourish, cherish, foster—Starve, blight, destroy.
Oscillate, vibrate, swing—Stationary, quiet, still.
Perplex, confuse, puzzle—Analyze, simplify, enlighten.
Persuade, urge, exhort—Dissuade, deter, indispose.
Petty, small, trifling, mean—Large, important, noble.
Prevent, hinder, impede—Promote, aid, facilitate.
Profuse, lavish, prodigal—Scant, sparing, poor, destitute.
Pulsate, throb, beat—Regular, constant, flowing.
Putrid, corrupt, foul—Sweet, sound, pure, fresh.
Quaint, odd, antique—Ordinary, common, modern.
Quick, active, brisk—Slow, sluggish, tardy.
Quiet, calm, repose—Motion, agitation, unrest.
Remote, distant, foreign—Near, close, related, domestic.

Requisite, essential, necessary—Superfluous, redundant, unnecessary.
 Retract, revoke, recall, renounce—Restate, reiterate, repeat.
 Retrieve, recover, regain, rescue—Lose, abandon, forsake.
 Riches, opulence, affluence—Poverty, indigence, penury.
 Rigid, stiff, strict, severe—Pliant, limber, lenient, mild.
 Rogue, knave, rascal, scamp—Gentleman.
 Romantic, wild, fictitious—Real, literal, truthful.
 Rumor, report, hearsay—Evidence, proof, testimony.
 Shine, scintillate, glisten, glow—Glimmer, wane, fade.
 Shun, avoid, elude, eschew—Court, seek, appropriate.
 Silly, absurd, foolish—Astute, wise, intelligent.
 Sleek, smooth, silken, glossy—Rough, hairy, dull.
 Sly, artful, cunning, crafty—Open, artless, frank, fair.
 Spongy, porous, soft—Impervious, compact, hard.
 Staid, steady, grave, sedate—Fussy, erratic, peculiar.
 Suggest, intimate, propose—Dictate, demand, declare.
 Torrid, burning, hot, arid—Temperate, cool, frigid.
 Transient, fleeting, ephemeral—Abiding, enduring, lasting.
 True, honest, plain—False, perfidious, spurious.
 Type, emblem, token—Ruse, disguise, decoy.
 Unusual, rare, seldom—Customary, common, frequent.
 Vanish, disappear, fade—Appear, approach, loom.
 Venerate, revere, respect—Despise, execrate, abhor.
 Willful, perverse, obstinate—Obedient, willing, docile, tractable.
 Youthful, juvenile, puerile—Aged, senile, decrepit.
 Zeal, ardor, interest—Torpor, apathy, indifference.

Lesson 343.

THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.

It should be the aim of every American youth to be able to speak and write English well. In order to do this, we must know how to choose our words. Generally we can tell by the appearance of a word whether it is primarily an English word, or whether it is derived from some other language. Besides this, we should know the meaning of the word, so that we may use it correctly.

The science which treats of the derivation and meaning of words is called Etymology.

The study of etymology indicates two distinct lines of inquiry—the *grammatical* and *historical* changes in words. Thus the formation of *hoping* and *hoped*, from the verb *hope*, is a grammatical change; but the formation of *hopeless*, *hopelessly*, and *hopelessness* is an historical change.

A brief explanation of the most important principles and terms belonging to the science of etymology is found under the head of *Definitions* in the first few pages of this book.

Elements of the English Language.—The English language, although made up of words from numerous languages, has but two *principal* sources—Anglo-Saxon and Latin.

The Anglo-Saxon element predominates in our words of one or two syllables; while the greater part of our words of three, and nearly all of our words of four or more, syllables are derived from the Latin, Greek, French, and other languages, but especially from the Latin. The *grammar* or *framework*, however, is purely Saxon.

Owing to their popular and expressive character, Anglo-Saxon words are principally used, both in ordinary speech and in the works of celebrated writers. It is estimated that in the writings of reputed English authors sixty to seventy per cent. of the words are of Saxon origin.

Lesson 344.

RULES FOR SPELLING ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Rule I.—When a syllable beginning with a vowel is joined to a monosyllable, or a word accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after *qu*, the final consonant is doubled; as, *gun*, *gunner*; *rob*, *robbed*; *hat*, *hatter*.

EXCEPTION 1.—Final *x*, equivalent to *ks*, is not doubled: as, *fox*, *foxy*; *coax*, *coaxer*.

EXCEPTION 2.—The final consonant is not always doubled when the derivative does not retain the accent of the primitive word: as, *prefer*’, *pref*’erence.

Rule II.—When a final consonant is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent does not fall on the last syllable, it should not be doubled on receiving a suffix: as, *heat*, *heated*; *boil*, *boiling*; *visit*, *visiting*.

Rule III.—Silent **e** at the end of a primitive word is generally omitted on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *blame, blamable; bake, baking.*

EXCEPTION 1.—Silent **e** preceded by **c** or **g** at the end of a primitive word is retained on receiving a suffix when it is necessary to preserve the soft sounds of the consonants: as, *peace, peaceable; singe, singeing.*

EXCEPTION 2.—Final **e** is retained in words ending in the letters **oe**, to preserve the form of the root: as, *hoe, hoeing; shoe, shoeing; woe, woeful.*

Rule IV.—Silent **e** at the end of a primitive word is usually retained on receiving a suffix beginning with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; blue, blueness; terse, tersely.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*Due, duly; true, truly; judge, judgment; abridge, abridgment, etc.*

Rule V.—Silent **a** is frequently placed at the end of a word to show that the preceding vowel is long: as, *ban, bane; dam, dame; rob, robe.*

Rule VI.—When final **y** of a primitive word is preceded by a consonant, it is changed to **i** on receiving a suffix not beginning with **i**: as, *merry, merrily; pity, pitiful.*

EXCEPTION 1.—When final **y** is preceded by a vowel, it remains unchanged: as, *ray, rayless.*

EXCEPTION 2.—When final **y** is preceded by a consonant, it does not change on receiving a suffix beginning with **i**: as, *pity, pitying.*

EXCEPTION 3.—When a primitive word ends in **ie**, the **ie** is changed into **y** on receiving the suffix **ing**: as, *die, dying; lie, lying.*

EXCEPTION 4.—In monosyllables final **y** is not changed on receiving a suffix beginning with a consonant: as, *dry, dryly; shy, shyness.*

Lesson 345.

ANGLO-SAXON OR ENGLISH ELEMENT.

PREFIXES.

a- = *at, to, in, on* (corruption of A.-S. *on*).

a-bed = *in* bed; a-ground = *on* the ground.

be- = *about, near, upon, over, for, by, in.*

be-cause = *by* cause: be-hind = *in the rear of.*

It gives a transitive signification, as in be-come, be-speak; it forms verbs from adjectives, as in be-dim, be-late; it forms verbs from nouns and other verbs, as in be-friend, be-think.

- en-** = *in, on, into, to make, to surround* (**em** before *b, m, or p*).
 en-throne = *to place on a throne*; em-brace = *to surround with the arms*.
 It changes an adjective or noun into a verb, as in en-rich.
- for-** = *against, away*.
 for-bid = *to bid against*; for-get, *to get away from memory*.
- fore-** = *before*.
 fore-cast = *to contrive beforehand*; fore-tell = *to tell before*.
- gain-** = *against,—as, gain-say = to speak against*.
- mis-** = *amiss, defect or error, wrong, evil*.
 mis-begotten = *begotten amiss*; mis-teach = *to teach wrongly*;
 mis-spell = *to make an error in spelling*.
- n-** = *not,—as, n-either = not either*; n-ever = *not ever*; n-one = *not one*.
- off-** = *from,—as, off-spring = a descendant from*; off-shoot = *a shoot from*.
- out-** = *beyond, from, off, excess, or superiority*.
 out-law = *to place beyond the protection of the law*; out-rage = *excessive violence or injury*.
- over-** = *above, beyond*.
 over-head = *above the head*; over-reach = *to reach beyond*.
- re-** = *again, back* (naturalized Latin prefix).
 re-build = *to build again*; re-call = *to call back*.
- to-** = *the, this* (corruption of *the*).
 to-day = *this day*; to-morrow = *the morrow*.
- un-** = *not* (with adjectives), *to undo* (with verbs).
 un-kind = *not kind*; un-twist = *to undo a twist*.
- under-** = *below, beneath, lower*.
 under-line = *to draw a line below*; under-brush = *shrubs growing beneath trees*; under-ling = *one lower in rank*.
- up-** = *upward, subversion, keeping in place*.
 up-lift = *to lift upward*; up-set = *to subvert*; up-hold = *to keep in place, to maintain*.
- with-** = *from or against, opposition, privation*.
 with-draw = *to retire from*; with-stand = *to stand against*.

Lesson 346.

SUFFIXES.

Ar, ard, er, yer, ster = *one who or that which* (agent or doer).

li-ar = *one who lies*.

plac-ard = *that which* is stuck up on a public place.

teach-er = *one who teaches*.

saw-yer = *one who saws timber*.

young-ster = *one who is young*.

Dom, head, hood, ness, ship, ric, wic = *state, quality, condition*.

king-dom = *state of a king*.

block-head = *state of stupidity*.

man-hood = *state of man*.

happi-ness = *state of enjoyment*.

friend-ship = *condition of friends*.

bishop-ric = *state or jurisdiction of a bishop*.

baili-wick = *state or jurisdiction of a bailiff*.

En, ie, kin, let, ling, ock = *little, that is, place of, made of, etc.*

kit-ten = *a little cat*.

wood-en = *made of wood*.

lass-ie = *a little lass*.

stream-let = *a little stream* (derived from the French).

gos-ling = *a little goose*.

hill-ock = *a little hill*.

Ful, ly, ish, ern, y, like = *resembling, having the quality of, relating to, full of*.

joy-ful = *having the quality of joy*.

friend-ly = *like or resembling a friend*.

Lesson 347.

ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS WITH ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

ALL the letters in Saxon words, except *c*, have the same powers as those of the modern English alphabet. *C* always has the power of *k*; thus, *cyng* is pronounced as if written *king*, *cyth* as if written *kith*.

The letters *j, k, q, v, and z* are not found in Anglo-Saxon, but *cw* has the power of *qu*; *au* at the end of a syllable or between two vowels has the

sound of *v*; thus, *cwen*, a woman, is pronounced *queen*; *heauth*, heaveth; and *euen*, even.

The vowels are sounded as in *mat*, *pen*, *sin*, *not*, and *fun*. *A*, *e*, and *i*, with an acute accent over them, are sounded like the vowels heard in *lame*, *cede*, and *fine*; *o* accented is sounded like *oo* in *moon*, and *u* accented sounds like *ou* in *house*; thus, *ham* = *hame*; *fet* = *feet*; *dic* = *dike*; *boc* = *book*; and *mus* = *mouse*.

The Saxons never used diphthongs. When two vowels occur in succession each has a distinct sound, except *ae*, generally written *æ*, which has the sound of *a* in *cat*. Thus, *blaec* = *black*; *glaed* = *glad*. When accented, *ae* has the sound of *a* in *father*; thus *laeden* = *laden*, to lead; *laern* = *larn*, to teach.

Oe rarely occurs, but when it is used it has the sound of *e* in *me*; thus, *doeman* = *deman*, to deem.

E before *a* and *o* has the sound of *y*; as also *i* before *e* and *u*; thus, *earl* = *yarl*; *eww* = *you*; *iett* = *yet*; and *iugoth* = *yugoth*, youth.

Analysis of Derivatives.

Method.—Prepare the lesson according to the accompanying diagram, and recite it according to the oral form of analysis:

WRITTEN ANALYSIS.

Derivatives.	Roots.	Prefixes,	Suffixes.
afoot	fot	a	
overturn	tyrnan	over	
drunkard	drincan		ard
cookery	coc		ery
lawyer	lecgan		yer

ORAL ANALYSIS.

The word *afoot* is an English derivative, formed from the Anglo-Saxon root *fot* by the use of the prefix *a*. The prefix signifies *on*, and the root signifies *the part of the leg below the ankle*; hence, the meaning of the derivative is *on foot* or *in action*.

The word *drunkard* is an English derivative, formed from the word *drunk* (Anglo-Saxon *drincan*, to suck in) by use of the suffix *ard*. *Drunk* signifies *to be intoxicated*, and *ard* signifies *one who*; hence, the meaning of the derivative is *one who drinks to intoxication*.

aec, *an oak*—acorn, oaken, Auckland.

aecer, *a field*—acre, acreage.

aer, *before*—early, ere, erelong, erst.

agan, *to have*—owe, own, owner, disown.

bácan, *to bake*—baker, bakery, bake-house, batch.

baec, *back*—backbite, backslide, aback.

baenc, *a bank or raised place*—bank, banker, bankrupt, bankruptcy, embankment.

bald, *bold, brave*—bold, boldness.

bána, *death*—bane, baneful, henbane.

beacnian, *to beckon*—beck, beckon, beacon.

bellan, *to roar*—bawl, bellow.

beodan, *to pray, to bid*—bid, bidding, bead, beadsman, beadle, forbid, unbidden.

beorgan, *to protect*—borough, borrow, burgh, burglar, burrow, harbinger, harbor, berth.

beorht, *bright*—bright, brightness.

beran, *to bear, to bring forth*—barrow, bear, bier, birth.

bidan, *to wait*—abide, abode.

bindan, *to bind*—band, bond, bondage, bundle.

blaec, *pale*—bleach, bleak.

blawan, *blade, bladder, blast, blazon*, bluster.

bletsian, *to bless*—bless, blessing.

brád, *broad*—broadcloth, breadth, aboard.

brecan, *to break*—brake, breaker, break-fast.

breost, *the breast*—breast-plate, breast-work, abreast.

brucan, *to use*—broker, brokerage, brook (to endure).

buan, *to cultivate*—boor, boorish, neighbor.

bur, *a chamber*—a bower.

byldan, *to design, to make*—build, builder, building.

byrnan, *to burn*—brand, brandish, brandy.

cennan, *to beget*—kin, kindred, mankind.

cloene, *clean*—cleanly, cleanliness, unclean.

cláth, *cloth*—clothe, clothier, clothing, unclad.

cleafan, *to cleave*—cleave, cleaver, cloven.

cnapa, *a boy*—knave, knavery.

cnawan, *to know*—knowledge, acknowledge.

cuman, *to come*—comely, comeliness, become.

cunnan, *to know, to be able*—can, cannery, con, conundrum, cunning, keen, ken, king.

cwellan, *to slay*—kill, quell.

daeg, *a day*—daylight, daisy (= day's eye).

deor, *dear*—dear, dearth, darling, endear.

deorc, *dark*—dark, darken, darkness.

dic, *a mound, a ditch*—dike, ditch, ditcher.

doeman, *to think*—deem.

dóm, *judgment*—doom, doomsday.

dón, *to do*—doer, deed, undo, undone.

dragan, *to draw*—drag, draggle, drain, draughtsman.

drifan, *to drive*—drive, driver, drove, drift.

drigan, *to dry*—drought, drug (dried plants), druggist.

drincan, *to suck in*—drench, drink, drunken.

drypan, *to drip or drop*—drip, drop, drivel.

dyn, *a noise*—din, dun.

eage, *the eye*—eye, eyeball, eyelid.

eald, *old*—alderman, earl, elder.

efan, *just*—even, evenness, uneven.

eorth, *earth*—earth, earthy, earthquake.

faer, *fear*—fearful, fearless.

faran, *to go*—fare, farewell, ferry, way-farer.

fedan, *to feed*—feed, feeder, fodder, father.

fleogan, *to fly*—flag, flake, fledge, flicker, flight.

fleotan, to *float*—float, fleet.

floman, to *flow*—flood, flow.

folgian, to *go after*—follow, following, follower.

fót, the *foet*—foot, fetter, fetlock.

fugel, a *bird*—fowl, fowler, fowling-piece.

fyr, *fire*—fiery, fireworks, bonfire.

gabban, to *mock*—gabble, gibe, jabber.

gast, a *ghost*—gas, ghastly, ghostly, aghast.

getan, to *get*—get, beget, begotten, forget.

gifan, to *give*—give, gift, forgiveness, misgive.

grafan, to *dig*—grave, graver, groove, engrave.

growan, to *grow*—grow, growth.

grund, the *ground*—ground, groundless, ground-work.

habban, to *have*—have, haft, behave, misbehave.

halig, *hoiy*—hallow, holiday.

hám, a *dwelling*—hamlet, home, homeliness.

hangian, to *hang*—hang, hanger, hinge, unhinge.

heard, *hard*—harden, hardihood, hardware.

hedan, to *heed*—heed, heedful, heedless.

heorte, the *heart*—heartly, heartless, dishearten.

hleapan, to *leap*—leap, overleap, elopement.

huntian, to *rush*—hunt, hunter, huntsman.

hus, a *house*—housewife, husband (= hus + bonda).

hyran, to *hear*—hear, hearer, hearsay.

laedan, to *lead*—lead, leader, loadstone.

laeran, to *teach*—learn, learner, lore.

leggan, to *lay*—lay, layer, lawful, ledge.

leoht, *light*—lighten, lighthouse, enlighten.

lic, *like*—likely, likeness, unlike.

luf, *love*; **lufian**, to *love*—lover, lovely, lief.

lyfan, to *permit*—leave, belief, believer.

metan, to *measure*—meet, meeting, meet (fit).

mynd, the *mind*—mind, mindful, remind.

nama, a *name*—name, nameless, name-sake.

plegan, to *exercise*, to *sport*—play, playful.

ripan, to *reap*—reap, reaper, ripe, ripeness.

saegan, to *say*—say, saying, hearsay.

sar, *painful*—sore, soreness, sorrowful.

sceadan, to *shade*—shade, shadow, shed (enclosure).

sceofan, to *push*—shove, shovel, scuffle.

sceotan, to *shoot*—shoot, shot, sheet, shutter.

scyppan, to *form*—shape, shapeless, landscape.

sellan, to *give*—sale, sell, sold.

seon, to *see*—see, seer, sight, oversee.

settan, to *set*; **sittan**, to *sit*—set, setter, beset.

side, *side*—side, sideboard, aside.

slipan, to *glide*—slip, slipper, slipshod.

soft, *soft*—soften, softly, softness.

specan, to *speak*—speak, speaker, bespeak.

standan, to *stand*—standard, understand.

stigan, to *ascend*—stair, staircase, stile.

streccan, to *stretch*—stretch, stretcher, straight.

taecan, to *show*, to *teach*—teach, teachable.

tyrnan, to *turn*—turn, turner, turnkey.

wacan, to *awake*—wake, wakeful, watch.

warnian, to *defend*, to *beware*—warn, warning, wary.

witan, to *know*—wise, wisdom, witness, wizard.

Lesson 348.

THE LATIN ELEMENT.

PREFIXES.

Note.—The primary forms of prefixes are put in bold type, and their euphonic variations in ordinary Roman. Generally the final consonant of the prefix coalesces with the initial letter of the root.

- a**, **ab**, **abs** = *from*; **as**, **a-vert**, *to turn from*; **ab-solve**, *to release from*; **abs-tain**, *to hold from*.
- ad**, **a**, **ac**, **af**, **ag**, **al**, **an**, **ap**, **ar**, **as**, **at** = *to*; **as**, **ad-here**, *to stick to*; **a-gree**, *to be pleasing to*; **ac-cede**, *to yield to*; **af-fix**, *to fix to*; **ag-grieve**, *to give pain to*; **al-ly**, *to bind to*; **an-nex**, *to tie to*; **ap-pend**, *to hang to*; **ar-rive**, *to come to*; **as-sent**, *to yield to*; **at-test**, *to bear witness to*.
- am**, **amb**, **ambi** = *around*; **as**, **am-putate**, *to cut around*; **amb-ient**, *going around*; **ambi-guous**, *doubtful*.
- ante**, **ant**, **anti** = *before*; **as**, **ante-cedent**, *going before*; **an-cestor** (*antecessor*), *one who goes or lives before*; **anti-cipate**, *to take before*.
- bi**, **bis** = *two or twice*; **as**, **bi-ped**, *a two-footed animal*; **bis-cuit**, *twice cooked*.
- circum**, **circa** = *around*; **as**, **circum-ambulate**, *to walk around*; **circu-it**, *to journey around*.
- con**, **co**, **cog**, **col**, **com**, **cor** = *with or together*; **as**, **co-equal**, *equal with*; **con-cur**, *to run together*; **cog-nate**, *born together*; **col-lect**, *to gather together*; **com-bine**, *to put together*; **cor-respond**, *to communicate (in writing) with*.
- contra**, **contro**, **counter** = *against*; **as**, **contra-dict**, *to speak against*; **contro-vert**, *to turn against*; **counter-act**, *to operate against*.
- de** = *down, from, or off*; **as**, **de-scend**, *to go down from*; **de-part**, *to go away from*; **de-fend**, *to fend off*.
- dis**, **di**, **dif** = *asunder, apart, opposite of*; **as**, **dis-joint**, *to put asunder*; **di-verge**, *to incline apart*; **dif-fer**, *to bear apart or disagree*.
- ex**, **e**, **ec**, **ef** = *out, from*; **as**, **ex-tract**, *to draw out*; **e-ject**, *to cast out*; **ec-centric**, *from the center*; **ef-face**, *to scratch out*; **ex** signifies *formerly* when placed before the name of an office, as *ex-mayor*.
- extra** = *beyond*; **as**, **extra-ordinary**, *beyond ordinary*; **extra-vagant**, *wandering beyond*.
- in**, **il**, **im**, **ir** (in nouns and verbs) = *in, into, on*; **as**, **in-clude**, *to shut in*; **il-luminate**, *to throw light on*; **im-port**, *to carry into*; **ir-rigate**, *to turn water on*.

in, *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir* (in adjectives and nouns) = *not*; as, *in-correct*, *not correct*; *ig-noble*, *not noble*; *il-licit*, *not permitted*; *im-prudent*, *not prudent*; *ir-regular*, *not regular*.

inter, *intel* = *between, among*; as, *inter-pose*, *to place between*; *intel-ligent*, *choosing between*.

intra = *within*; as, *intra-mural*, *within the walls*.

intro = *within, in, into*; as, *intro-duce*, *to lead into*.

juxta = *near, next*; as, *juxta-position*, *a placing near*.

mal, *male* = *evil, ill*; as, *mal-formation*, *ill formation*; *male-diction*, *prediction of evil*.

non = *not*; as, *non-appearance*, *failure to appear*; *non-descript*, *not described*.

ob, *obs*, *o*, *oc*, *of*, *op* = *in the way of, against, out*; as, *ob-viate*, *to meet in the way*; *o-mit*, *to leave out*; *oc-cur*, *to run against*—hence, *to happen*; *of-fend*, *to strike against*; *op-pose*, *to place against*.

per, *pel* = *through, thoroughly, by*; as, *per-vade*, *to extend through*; *pel-lucid*, *thoroughly clear*; *per annum*, *by the year*.

post = *behind, after*; as, *post-script*, *written after*; *post-pone*, *to put after, to defer*.

pre = *before*; as, *pre-sage*, *to foretell*; *pre-cede*, *to go before*.

preter = *beyond*; as, *preter-natural*, *beyond nature*.

pro, *pol*, *pur* = *for, forth, forward*; as, *pro-noun*, *for a noun*; *pro-ceed*, *to go forth*; *pol-lute*, *to put forth foulness*; *pur-pose*, *to set forth an end or aim*.

re, *red* = *back, anew*; as, *re-deem*, *to buy back*; *re-draft*, *to draft anew*.

retro = *backward, back*; as, *retro-spect*, *a looking backward*.

se = *aside, apart*; as, *se-duce*, *to lead aside*; *se-clude*, *to shut apart*.

sine, *sim* = *without*; as, *sine-cure*, *without care*; *sim-ple*, *without folds, plain*.

sub, *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sus* = *under, after*; as, *sub-scribe*, *to write under*; *suc-ceed*, *to follow after*; *suf-fer*, *to undergo*; *sug-gest*, *to convey to the mind from under*; *sum-mon*, *to hint from under*; *sup-plant*, *to plant by digging under*; *sus-tain*, *to hold up when under*.

subter = *under, beneath*; as, *subter-ranean*, *under ground*.

super = *above, over*; as, *super-natural*, *above nature*; *super-vision*, *an over-seeing*.

trans, *tra* = *over, beyond, through*; as, *trans-gress*, *to step beyond*; *tra-verse*, *to pass over*.

ultra = *beyond, extreme*; as, *ultra-montane*, *beyond the mountains*; *ultra-ist*, *one who goes to extremes*.

vice = *in place of*; as, *vice-president*, *one who acts in place of a president*.

Lesson 349.

SUFFIXES.

able, ible, ble = *able to be, fit to be*; as, ar-able, *able to be plowed*; blam-able, *fit to be blamed*; solu-ble, *that may be dissolved*.

ac (found only in Latin derivatives of Greek origin) = *of, like, pertaining to*; as, cardi-ac, *pertaining to the heart*; demoni-ac, *like a demon*.

aceous, acious = *of, like, having*; as, carbon-aceous, *having carbon*; cap-acious, *having capacity*.

acy = *state, condition, or quality of being*; as, contum-acy, *state of being puffed up*.

acy (Gr. akos) = *rank, office, jurisdiction*; as, cur-acy, *the office of a curate*; pap-acy, *the office or jurisdiction of the pope*.

age = *act of, condition, collection*; as, pass-age, *act of passing*; assembl-age, *collection of persons*; bond-age, *condition of a slave*; (**age** is found only in French-Latin derivatives).

al = *adj., act of, pertaining to, being*; as, dent-al, *pertaining to the teeth*; dispos-al, *the act of disposing*; capit-al, *being the head of a column*.

an, ane = *of, like, pertaining to, one who*; as, Americ-an, *of America*; hum-ane, *like man*; mund-ane, *pertaining to the world*; histori-an, *one who writes history*.

ance, ancy = *quality of, act of, result of, being*; as, ignor-ance, *state of being ignorant*; eleg-ance, *quality of being elegant*; const-ancy, *the being constant*.

ant = *being, one who*; as, verd-ant, *being green*; mendic-ant, *one who begs*.

ar = *of, like, relating to, one who*; as, insul-ar, *relating to an island*; globul-ar, *like a globe*; begg-ar, *one who begs*.

ary = *relating to, place where, that which, one who*; as, avi-ary, *place where birds are kept*; lumin-ary, *that which gives light*; salut-ary, *relating to health*; mission-ary, *one who is sent*.

ate = *one who, full of, having the quality of, to perform or cause*; as, deleg-ate, *one who is sent*; passion-ate, *full of passion*; eradic-ate, *to uproot*.

cle, cule = *diminutive*; as, ici-cle, *a little cone of ice*; animal-cule, *a little animal*.

ene = *pertaining to*; as, terr-ene, *pertaining to the earth*.

ence, ency = *state of being, a doing*; as, abs-ence, *state of being absent*; innoc-ency, *a state of being innocent*.

ent = *one who, that which, being*; as, presid-ent, *one who presides*; serp-ent, *that which creeps*; ard-ent (being), *burning*.

escence, *escent* = *state of becoming* (noun), *becoming* (adj.); as, *putr-escence*, *state of becoming putrid*; *putr-escent*, *becoming putrid*.

fic = *making, causing*; as, *paci-fic*, *making peace*; *sopori-fic*, *causing sleep*.

fice = *something made or done*; as, *arti-fice*, *something done with art*; *ori-fice*, *an opening-made*.

fy = *to make*; as, *certi-fy*, *to make sure*; *forti-fy*, *to make strong*.

ic, *ical* = *adj., like, pertaining to, made of, one who*; as, *gigant-ic*, *like a giant*; *histor-ical*, *pertaining to history*; *metall-ic*, *made of metal*; *rust-ic*, *one who is a countryman*.

ice = *that which*; as, *just-ice*, *that which is just*; *not-ice*, *that which notifies*.

id = *quality, pertaining to*; as, *ac-id*, *having the quality of sourness*.

ile = *relating to, apt to*; as, *puer-ile*, *relating to a boy*; *frag-ile*, *apt to break*.

ine = *of, belonging to*; as, *femin-ine*, *belonging to a woman*.

ion = *act of, state of being, that which, -ing*; as, *extens-ion*, *act of extending*; *salvat-ion*, *state of being safe*; *product-ion*, *that which is produced*.

ite = *being, one who is*; as, *favor-ite*, *one favored*; *prosel-yte*, *one who is converted*.

ity, *ty* = *state or quality of being*; as, *equ-ity*, *quality of justice*; *liber-ty*, *state of being free*.

ive = *one who, that which*; as, *capt-ive*, *one who is captured*; *miss-ive*, *that which is sent*.

ix = *feminine*; as, *testatr-ix*, *a woman who leaves a will*.

ment = *being, act of, thing, or place*; as, *excite ment*, *being excited*; *punish-ment*, *act of punishing*; *acquire-ment*, *the thing acquired*.

mony = *state of being, that which*; as, *acri-mony*, *state of being sharp*; *testi-mony*, *that which is declared*.

or = *one who, that which, quality of*; as, *act-or*, *one who acts*; *mot-or*, *that which moves*; *err-or*, *quality of erring*.

ory = *pertaining to, place where, that which*; as, *prefat-ory*, *pertaining to a preface*; *arm-ory*, *place where arms are kept*; *direct-ory*, *that which directs*.

ose, *ous* = *full of*; as, *verb-ose*, *full of words*; *peril-ous*, *full of peril*.

ple = *folded*; as, *quadru-ple*, *fourfold*.

tude = *state of being, quality of*; as, *servi-tude*, *state of being a slave*; *forti-tude*, *quality of being brave*.

ule = *little*; as, *caps-ule*, *a little case*.

ulent = *full of*; as, *vir-ulent*, *full of poison*; *fraud-ulent*, *full of fraud*.

ure = *act of, state of, that which*; as, *fract-ure*, *act of breaking*; *compos-ure*, *the state of being composed*; *creat-ure*, *that which is created*.

Lesson 350.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LATIN-ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

A **Latin root** is a primitive Latin word. English derivatives are generally formed from a part of the root called the radical.

A **radical** is a word or part of a word from which English derivatives are formed. The different grammatical forms of a root-word may give rise to several radical forms.

Latin roots consist chiefly of verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

In the pronunciation of Latin words every word must have as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs; as *moneo* (= mon'e o).

Verb-radicals are formed principally from the first person singular of the present indicative, and the *supine*, a verbal noun corresponding to the English present infinitive or participle. Thus:

First person singular, present indicative.	Supine (verbal noun).	Radical.	Derivative.	Signification.
amo (<i>I love</i>)	amatum (<i>loving or to love</i>)	am	am + ity	state of being friendly.
credo (<i>I believe</i>)	creditum (<i>believing or to believe</i>)	cred	cred + ible	able to be believed.
divido (<i>I divide</i>)	divisum (<i>dividing or to divide</i>)	divis	divis + ion	act of dividing.

Noun-radicals and **adjective-radicals** are formed from the nominative and from the genitive (English possessive) case of these parts of speech. Thus:

Nominative case.	Radical.	Derivative.	Signification.
centrum	centr	central	relating to the center.
integer	integr	integrity	state of being upright.
magnus	magn	magnify	to make great.

Lesson 351.

LATIN ROOTS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

Method.—Prepare the written analysis for the inspection of the teacher, and recite according to the oral form of analysis.

WRITTEN ANALYSIS.

Derivative.	Radical.	Prefix.	Suffix.
predict	dict	pre	
servile	serv		ile.
legal	leg		al.
conductor	duct	con	or.

ORAL ANALYSIS.

The word *predict* is an English derivative, formed from the radical *dict*, Latin root *dicere*, by the use of the prefix *pre*. The prefix signifies *before*, and the Latin root *dicere* signifies *to say*; hence the meaning of the derivative is *to say before* or *to prophesy*.

The word *servile* is an English derivative, formed from the radical *serv*, Latin root *servus*, by the use of the suffix *ile*. The Latin root *servus* signifies *a slave*, and *ile* signifies *relating to*; hence the meaning of the derivative is *relating to a slave* or *slavish*.

Note.—Each Latin word with its signification is placed as a head to its radical form or forms and the derivatives formed therefrom. The radicals or stems are placed to the left in bold-faced type. Frequent practice should be given in forming English derivatives, as well as in analyzing them. Thus:

Alien'us is a Latin word signifying *another, foreign*. The radical is **alien**, which is adopted as an English word signifying a foreigner, one owing allegiance to a foreign country; **alien** + ate = alienate, signifying *to cause something to be transferred to another*; hence, (a) *to transfer title or property to another*, (b) *to estrange, to withdraw*; in + **alien** + able = inalienable, signifying *that not to be given to another*.

AG'ERE: a'go, ac'tum, *to do, to drive*.

ag, act—act, action, active, actor, agent, agile, enact, transact.

AMA'RE, *to love*; **AMI'CUS**, *a friend*.

am, **amic**—amiable, amity, amicable, inimical, amateur.

AN'IMUS, *mind, passion*; **AN'IMA**, *life*.

anim—animal, animalcule, animate, animosity, unanimity, reanimate.

AN'NUS, *a year*.

ann—annals, annual, annuity, millennium, perennial.

ARS, *artis, art, skill*.

art—art, artist, artisan, artful, artless, artifice, artillery, inert.

AUDI'RE, *au'dio, audi'tum, to hear*.

audi, **audit**—audible, audience, audit, auditor, auditory, obey, disobey.

BAR'BARUS, *savage, uncivilized*.

barbar—barbarian, barbaric, barbarism, barbarize, barbarously.

BIS, *twice*; **BI'NI**, *two by two*.

bi—biennial, bifurcate, billion, biped, bivalve, bisect, combine.

BO'NUS, *good*; **BE'NE**, *well*.

bonus, **bene**—bonus, boon, bounty, bountiful, benefit, benefaction.

CÆD'ERE, *cæ'do, cæ'sum, to cut, to kill*.

cide, **cise**—decide, fratricide, homicide, concise, decision, precision.

CAL'CULUS, *a pebble*.

calcul—calcine, calculate, calculable, incalculable, miscalculate.

CA'PUT, *cap'itus, the head*.

capit—cap, cape, capital, decapitate, precipice, precipitate.

CA'RO, *car'nis, flesh*.

carn—carnage, carnal, carnival, incarnate, incarnation.

CA'VUS, *hollow*.

cav—cave, cavern, cavity, concave, excavate, cavil.

CI'VIS, *a citizen*; **CI'VITAS**, *a state*.

civ—city, citizen, citadel, civic, civil, civilian, civilization, uncivilized.

COL'ERE, co'lo, cul'tum, *to till, to cultivate.*

cult, cultiv—colony, culture, agriculture, cultivate, cultivation.

COR, cor'dis, *the heart.*

cord—core, cordial, accord, discord, record, courage, encourage.

COR'PUS, cor'poris, *the body.*

corpor—corporal, corporeal, corporate, corps, corpulent, corset, incorporate.

CREA'RE, cre'o, crea'tum, *to create.*

creat—create, Creator, creature, uncreated, procreate, recreate.

CUR'RERE, cur'ro, cur'sum, *to run.*

curr, curs—current, currency, excursion, discourse, occur, succor.

DIG'NUS, *worthy.*

dign—dignify, dignitary, dignity, indignant, deign, condign.

DOCE'RE, do'ceo, doc'tum, *to teach.*

doc, doct—docile, docility, doctrine, document, documental.

DU'CERE, du'co, duc'tum, *to lead, to bring forward.*

duc, duct—adduce, deduce, educate, duchy, introduce, ductile, conduct.

FI'NIS, *an end, a limit.*

fin—fine, finance, finis, final, finite, finish, define, definite, indefinable.

FIR'MUS, *strong, able.*

firm—firm, firmness, infirm, firmament, affirm, confirm.

GRA'TUS, *thankful, pleasing.*

grat—grateful, gratis, gratitude, gratuity, gratify, disgrace, agree.

HO'MO, hom'inus, *a man.*

hom—homage, homicide, human, humanity, humanize, inhuman.

I'RE, e'o, i'tum, *to go.*

it—ambition, initial, initiate, sedition, transit, transitory.

JA'CERE, ja'cio, jac'tum, *to cast or throw.*

ject—abject, adjective, conjecture, dejection, project, ejaculate, jet.

LEX, le'gis, *a law.*

leg—legal, legality, illegal, legislate, legislator, legitimate, privilege.

LIT'ERA, a *letter.*

liter—literal, literary, literature, alliteration, obliterate, illiterate.

MORS, mor'tis, *death.*

mort—mortal, mortify, mortgage, immortalize, murder, murderous.

MUL'TIS, multi, *many, much.*

multi—multifarious, multiform, multiple, multiply, manifold.

NO'MEN, nom'inus, *a name.*

nomen, **nomin**—nomenclature, cognomen, nominal, ignominy.

OR'DO, or'dinis, *order.*

ordin—ordinary, order, co-ordinate, extraordinary, subordinate.

PARS, par'tis, *a part.*

part—part, apart, partial, participate, partisan, depart, portion.

PRI'MUS, *first*; **PRIN'CEPS**, prin'cipis, *chief, original.*

prim—prime, primary, primer, primeval, prince, premier, prior.

RI'VUS, *a river.*

riv—rival, rivalry, rivulet, derive, derivation, derivative.

SCRIB'ERE, scri'bo, scrip'tum, *to write.*

scrib, **script**—scribe, scribble, ascribe, describe, prescribe, transcribe.

UN'DA, *a wave.*

und—abundance, superabundant, inundate, undulate, abound.

VI'A, *a way.*

via—viaduct, deviate, obviate, impervious, voyage, trivial.

VUL'GUS, *the common people.*

vulg—vulgar, vulgarism, divulge, promulgate.

THE GREEK ELEMENT.

PREFIXES.

Note.—The primary forms of prefixes are put in bold type, and their euphonic variation in common Roman.

- a**, an = *without, not*; as, a-byss, *a place without a bottom*; an-omalous, *not similar*.
- amphi** = *around, both*; as, amphi-theater, *place to see around*; amphi-bious, *living in both land and water*.
- ana** = *up, throughout, back*; as, ana-tomy, *a cutting up through*; ana-logy, *a reasoning back*.
- anti**, ant = *against, opposite*; as, anti-pathy, *a feeling against*; Ant-arctic, *opposite the Arctic*.
- apo**, ap = *from, away*; as, apo-stle, *one sent from*; apo-stasy, *a standing away from*.
- cata**, cat, cath = *down, against, completeness*; as, cata-logue, *put down as in a list*; cat-echise, *to speak down to others*; cath-olic, *the whole, completeness*.
- dia** = *through, across, asunder*; as, dia-logue, *a conversation asunder or apart*; dia-gonal, *a line drawn through opposite corners*.
- dis**, di = *twice, double*; as, di-lemma, *a double assumption*; dis-syllable, *a word of two syllables*.
- dys** = *badness*; as, dys-pepsia, *bad digestion*.
- ec**, ek, ex = *from, out of*; as, ec-centric, *out of the center*; ex-odus, *a going out*.
- Note.**—**ex** is used before a vowel.
- en**, em = *in, on*; as, en-demic, *on the people*; en-ergy, *power in one*; em-phasis, *force of voice on*.
- epi**, ep, eph = *on, upon, during*; as, epi-taph, *writing upon a tombstone*; ep-och, *time fixed on*; eph-emeral, *existing only for or during a day*.
- eu**, ev = *well, good*; as, eu-logy, *good language, praise*; ev-angel, *good news*.
- hemi** = *half*; as, hemi-sphere, *half a sphere or globe*.
- homo** = *same, alike*; as, homo-geneous, *of the same kind*.
- hypo** = *under, beneath*; as, hypo-crite, *one who keeps his real character under*; hypo-tenuse, *line under the right angle*.
- meta**, met = *beyond, transference*; as, meta-phor, *that which carries a word beyond its usual meaning*; meta-morphose, *a change of form*.
- pan**, panto = *all, everything*; as, pan-acea, *a cure-all*; panto-graph, *that which writes everything*.

para, par = *side by side, contrary to*; as, para-dox, *something contrary to current opinion*; par-helion, *a mock sun by the side of the real sun*.

peri = *around*; as, peri-od, *a way round*; peri-meter, *the measure around*.

poly = *many, having many*; as, poly-gon, *having many sides and angles*.

pro = *before*; as, pro-logue, *something spoken before, a preface*.

syn, sy, syl, sym = *with, together*; as, syn-tax, *a putting together*; sy-stem, *that formed of parts placed together*.

Note.—**sy** is used before *s*; **syl** before *l*; **sym** before *b, p, m*.

tri = *in threes, three*; as, tri-angle, *a figure having three sides or angles*.

SUFFIXES.

ao = *of, like, pertaining to*; as, demoni-ac, *like a demon*; cardi-ac, *relating to the heart*.

acy = *rank, office, jurisdiction*; as, cur-acy, *office of a curate*.

ics, ic = *doctrine, science, or art of*; as, eth-ics, *science of morals*.

ise, ize = *to make, give, practice*; as, civil-ize, *to make civil*; critic-ise, *to give judgment*.

isk = *diminutive*; as, aster-isk, *a small star*.

ism, sm = *state, act, idiom, doctrine*; as, sch-ism, *state of being divided*; enthusia-sm, *state of being inspired*.

ma = *thing which*; as, ene-ma, *that which is sent in*.

oid = *thing like*; as, spher-oid, *like a sphere*.

GREEK ROOTS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

IN Greek words, as in Latin, the number of syllables corresponds to the number of vowels and diphthongs.

The law of verbal formation requires that the prefix or suffix of a word shall be of the same language as the root. This rule is, however, frequently violated.

WRITTEN ANALYSIS.

Derivatives.	Roots.	Prefix.	Suffix.
aërate	aër		ate.
asterisk	astron		isk.
disaster	astron	dis	

ORAL ANALYSIS.

The word *aerate* is an English derivative, formed from the Greek root *a'er* (*αἴρ*) by the use of the suffix *ate*. The root *a'er* signifies *air*, and *ate* signifies *to perform* or *cause*; hence the meaning of the derivative is *to put air into*.

The word *disaster* is an English derivative, formed from the Greek root *astron* (*αστρον*) by the use of the prefix *dis*. The prefix signifies *apart from*, and the root *astron* signifies *a star*; hence the meaning of the derivative is *the state of being apart from a lucky star, or a calamity*.

AG'EIN, *to lead.*

apago'ge, dem'agogue, parago'ge, ped'agogue, syn'agogue.

A'GON, *a contest.*

ag'ony, ag'onize, antag'onism, antag'onist, antagonis'tic.

AS'TRON, *a star.*

as'teroid, as'tral, astrol'ogy, astrol'o'ger, astron'omy, disas'trous.

AU'TOS, *one's self.*

autobiog'raphy, au'tocrat, au'tograph, autom'aton, authentic'ity.

BAL'LEIN, *to throw or cast.*

em'blem, emblemat'ical, hyper'bole, par'able, prob'lem, symbol'ical.

CHRO'NOS, *time.*

chron'ic, chron'icle, chronol'ogy, chronom'eter, isoch'ronous.

GRAM'MA, *a letter.*

gram'mar, grammat'ical, an'agram, di'agram, mon'ogram, tel'egram.

GRAPHEIN, *to write.*

graph'ic, au'tograph, lith'ograph, orthog'raphy, phonog'raphy, typog'raphy.

HOD'OS, *a way.*

ep'isode, ex'odus, meth'od, meth'odize, pe'riod, period'ic, syn'od.

HU'DOR, *water.*

hy'dra, hydran'gea, hy'drant, hydrau'lic, hy'drogen, hydrostat'ics.

KRA'TOS, *rule, government, power.*

aristoc'racy, aristocrat'ic, au'tocrat, democ'racy, theoc'racy.

LO'GOS, *speech, ratio, description, science.*

log'ic, log'ical, logi'cian, log'arithms, anal'ogy, apol'ogy, ap'ologue.

ME'TRON, *a measure.*

me'ter, met'rical, barom'eter, diam'eter, geom'etry, perim'eter, sym'metry.

MO'NOS, *sole, alone.*

mon'achism, mon'ad, mon'astery, monk, mon'ologue, monop'olize, mon'otone.

O'DE, *a song.*

ode, com'edy, come'dian, mel'ody, mon'ody, par'ody, rhap'sody, trag'edy.

ON'OMA, *a name.*

anon'ymous, metron'ymy, paron'ymous, syn'onym, pseu'donym.

PA'THOS, *suffering, feeling.*

pathet'ic, pathol'ogy, allop'athy, antip'athy, ap'athy, hydrop'athy, sym'pathy

PHI'LOS, *a friend, a lover.*

Philadel'phian, philan'thropy, philan'thropist, philol'ogy, philosoph'ical.

PHO'NE, *sound.*

phonet'ic, phon'ic, eu'phony, eupho'nious, sym'phony, sympho'nious.

PO'LIS, *a city.*

police', pol'icy, polit'ical, politi'cian, acrop'olis, cosmop'olite, metrop'olis.

RHE'O, *I flow, I speak.*

rhet'oric, rhetor'ical, rhetori'cian, rheu'matism, catarrh', hem'orrhag'.

TAK'TOS, *arranged*; **TAX'IS**, *arrangement.*

tac'tics, tacti'cian, syn'tax, syntac'tical, tax'idermist, taxon'omy.

TECH'NE, *art.*

tech'nical, technical'ity, technol'ogist, polytech'nic, pyr'otechny.

THE'OS, *God.*

the'ism, theis'tic, theoc'racy, theol'ogy, a'theism, enthu'siasm, pol'ytheism.

TO'NOS, *a stretching, a tone.*

tone, ton'ic, tune, at'tune, bar'ytone, diaton'ic, sem'itone.

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